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SURVEY OF TIMBER AND FOREST PRODUCTS

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1962

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:45 a.m., in room 1310, New House Office Building, Hon. George Grant (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Grant, McMillan, Abernethy, Hagen of California, Jennings, Matthews, Harding, Hagan of Georgia, McIntire, and Short.

Also present: Christine Gallagher, clerk.

Mr. GRANT. The committee will come to order. We will now take up H.R. 10853 and companion measures.

(H.R. 10853, the report of the Department thereon, and S. 3064 follow:)

[H.R. 10853, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

A BILL To amend the Act of May 22, 1928, relating to the comprehensive survey of timber and forest products required to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest products for the people of the United States, to promote the full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands in the United States, including farm woodlots and those abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production, and to secure the correlation and the most economical conduct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture, through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection, utilization, forest economics, and related subjects, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16 U.S.C. 581h), is amended to read as follows: "There is additionally authorized to be appropriated annually such sums as may be necessary to keep the survey current."

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1962.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of March 30, 1962, for a report by this Department on H.R. 10853, a bill to amend the act of May 22, 1928, relating to the comprehensive survey of timber and forest products required to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This Department recommends enactment of the provisions of the bill.

H.R. 10853 would remove the limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount now authorized to be appropriated annually for resurveys of the Nation's forest land and timber resources and permit the annual appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to keep the nationwide forest survey current.

Section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928, authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make and keep current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest lands, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. The act authorized an initial forest survey with both an annual and total limitation. This initial survey of the Nation's 770 million acres of forest land has now been essentially completed.

Amendments to the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act in 1944 and 1949 also authorized continuing resurveys to keep the forest survey current. The amendment of 1949 established a limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for these continuing resurveys. Since 1949 the costs of conducting survey work have risen more than 50 percent. In addition, there is increasing need for more frequent and more intensive forest inventories in all States. Even with substantial assistance from cooperating State agencies, forest industries, and other groups, the rising costs of survey work have made it impossible to provide adequate timber inventories within the authorization established in 1949 when price levels were materially lower. Hence, removal of the present limitation on annual appropriations for the forest survey is needed to permit adequate financing of this important field of research.

The forest survey provides the only comprehensive source of basic information on one of the Nation's most important natural resources. It provides facts on the area, condition, and productivity of forest lands; the volume, kind, quality, and location of standing timber; the present and prospective growth of timber of various species; losses to fire, insects, diseases, and other destructive agents; the present and prospective volumes of timber cut for various forest products; and interpretations of information on timber supplies and timber use to provide factual guides to the conservation and use of the Nation's forest land and timber resources. Since forest resources are constantly changing as a result of timber growth, cutting for industrial products, and losses to fire and other destructive agents, resurveys at regular intervals are necessary to provide up-to-date information.

Federal and State agencies, private forestry groups, landowners and timber operators all need adequate and up-to-date facts about timber resources and needs as sound bases for policy and program decisions. The production, manufacture, and use of timber products currently generates an estimated \$20 billion of gross national product annually. Trends in forest conditions and the availability of timber supplies for prospective markets thus are of direct concern to many groups throughout the Nation's economy.

To public agencies, survey facts provide an essential basis for policy decisions on various programs involving the production and use of timber. To forest industries, survey facts on timber supplies are of broad practical value for guiding business decisions relating to location of wood-using plants, plant acquisition, and wood-procurement programs.

The removal of the limitation on appropriations for resurveys, as provided for in this bill, would place the financing of this important research activity on the same basis as other fields of research authorized by the other sections of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. Adequate control over the amounts appropriated annually, as in the case of other forestry research of the Department, can, of course, be maintained through the usual budgetary processes.

Present estimates indicate that as much as \$2½ million annually may ultimately be needed to maintain the forest survey at an adequate level.

In reporting to you on H.R. 8535 and companion bills we recommended the enactment of that bill with the addition of a section to accomplish the same thing as H.R. 10853. We believe the enactment of this provision either as a part of H.R. 8535 or as a separate enactment to be highly desirable.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN.

[S. 3064, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 669, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h), is hereby amended by striking out "\$1,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000".

Passed the Senate June 15, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON, *Secretary*.

Mr. GRANT. I believe Mr. Meyering is the first witness on this. We will be glad to hear from you again, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. MEYERING, ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Mr. MEYERING. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am John R. Meyering, assistant executive secretary of the Society of American Foresters, a national association of 14,000 professional foresters established in 1900, with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

We appreciate this opportunity to offer our support in behalf of S. 3064 and H.R. 10853 to authorize an increased annual appropriation to the U.S. Forest Service to keep the forest survey current.

We would like to emphasize the importance of this country's forest resource, which covers 772 million acres or about one-third the land area of our country. From this resource is generated employment for more than 3 million people and an estimated \$20 billion of gross national product annually from timber production, manufacture, and use alone.

The survey conducted by the Forest Service is the only source of basic information to professional foresters whose job it is to manage this valuable resource for today's demands and to plan for an adequate yield of this long-term crop to meet the Nation's future needs.

While our society normally takes no stand on specific legislation, we are in this instance aware of the need of funds adequate to continue the forest survey. Therefore, in accordance with the society's objects "* * * to promote the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America" we wish to urge your favorable action to authorize such an increased annual appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity to appear and offer our support.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much for your statement.

Do you, individually, feel and does your Society of American Foresters feel, that your organization, or I might say the individual members and the trade in general, have been handicapped by lack of funds to make the complete surveys in the past?

Mr. MEYERING. Sir, I cannot speak for the membership on that specifically. We have not an expression of the members, but I would say that the members as professional foresters generally would feel that increased knowledge, resulting from a more adequate survey of our timber resources kept up to date at least over a period of 10-year intervals, would be essential to continuing their professional work, essential to continuing accurate appraisals of the timber on hand at present and in order to plan for the growth of this timber and anticipate what it might be in another generation. I do not mean a human

generation; I mean a generation of trees, which can be, of course, 60 to 100, or 150 years.

I feel that undoubtedly the members of our society have felt in the past that additional information of this nature is necessary for their work. I do not know that they would feel they have been hampered by it terribly, but I do feel that they would say their work could be much more effective with it.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much.

Mr. McINTIRE. I have one question of Mr. Meyering.

Is this survey the only comprehensive survey that the forest industries have in this country?

Is this considered to be the one and the basic survey that gives to the total industry the most accurate and the most broadly accepted figures as to forest resources, or are there other surveys that are considered to be more the dictionary, you might say? Or is this survey considered to be the industry dictionary of forest resources?

Mr. MEYERING. This survey is undoubtedly the only comprehensive source, Mr. McIntire, of the forest resources in our country. No other survey, to my knowledge, covers the ground that this does.

There are, of course, individual surveys done at educational institutions which are concerned with their particular State or with particular species of trees, or with particular industries' needs, but there is no survey that can compare with this one in quantity and quality of information.

Mr. McINTIRE. On the quality point, as this survey has progressed over the years, and as, of course, it is checked by those who know intimately some phases of forest resources, this survey is considered to be of high quality and reliable by other than those who make the survey; is that right?

Mr. MEYERING. I would say so, sir.

Mr. MATTHEWS. As I understand, the amendment limiting the amount of the survey annually to \$1,500,000 was passed in 1949. I do not know whether you recall that or not, but as I remember it, that is true.

Would you say that the cost of surveys—in other words, just to get the same survey now that you did back in 1949 would probably cost about twice as much?

Mr. MEYERING. I should think so, Mr. Matthews. In conversations with the Forest Service, I have understood that this is the case.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you so much for your testimony, Mr. Meyering. I believe Mr. Walter Myers is our next witness.

STATEMENT OF J. WALTER MYERS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, FOREST FARMERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is J. Walter Myers, Jr., and I am executive director of the Forest Farmers Association is an organization of timberland owners—and as a representative of our association. As you may know, the Forest Farmers Association is an organization of timberland owners—and primarily small owners—in 15 Southern States. Our association headquarters is in Atlanta, Ga.

The Forest Farmers Association strongly endorses the lifting of the ceiling on the forest survey, as provided in S. 3064 and H.R. 10853.

We believe that S. 3064, as amended and passed by the Senate, will provide the needed authorization to carry forward this important research activity.

In the Southern States the forest survey has provided an invaluable guide to the remarkable growth of the forest economy of the region. It was the forest survey which in the 1930's first indicated the surprising regeneration of our southern pine forests and the subsequent buildup in forest inventory. This revealing information provided a powerful stimulus and guide which contributed greatly to the tremendous southwide expansion of the pulp and paper industry.

Today, forest survey statistics are used by every segment of the wood-using industries in helping to determine locations for new plants, planning wood procurement programs and developing forest management plans. In addition, the survey provides a valuable measure of trends in the growth and drain balance of our forests, and also serves to indicate the effectiveness of our public and private forestry programs.

As the tempo of southern forest development has increased, there have been increased demands for more specific forest resource information, and for shorter time intervals between surveys. It is a matter of good business and sound public policy to know such facts and keep abreast of the trends in all States and localities where timber is an important source of employment and income. Such a stepped-up forest survey program cannot, however, be accomplished under the currently authorized ceiling of \$1,500,000.

The Forest Farmers Association, therefore, urges this committee to approve a much-needed increase in the authorization for appropriations for continuing resurveys of our Nation's forest resources. A ceiling of \$2,500,000, as authorized by the Senate-passed measure, S. 3064, would provide—in the opinion of the Forest Farmers Association—adequately for maintaining forest survey activities at a satisfactory level. It is our hope that this committee will concur in this recommendation.

Your consideration to this suggestion is invited, and I appreciate your courtesy in allowing me to present our association's views.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you very much, Mr. Myers.

Are there any questions?

Very well. If not, thank you, sir.

I believe our next witness is Mr. Austin Wilkins.

STATEMENT OF AUSTIN H. WILKINS, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, ASSOCIATION OF STATE FORESTERS

Mr. WILKINS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this is my second appearance before this group on the second day.

My name is Austin H. Wilkins, forest commissioner of Maine, and currently serving as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Association of State Foresters. I appreciate the opportunity to appear as a witness before this committee and to speak favorably on H.R. 10853, a bill to increase the authorization for comprehensive survey of timber and forest products and introduced by Congressman D. R. Matthews of Florida. Mindful of your busy schedule I shall be brief and only highlight pertinent points in my presentation.

My forester colleagues from the 50 States which I represent, strongly support the measure to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928. Support also comes from the various forest industries of the country. This legislation would provide additional funds to carry out the remaining initial forest survey work and the continuation of resurvey forestry programs on an approximate 10-year interval.

It is my understanding that the authorization granted by the Congress under this act (\$11 million) for initial survey work covered approximately 780 million acres of forest land in the country. There still remains the recently added State of Alaska. My own State of Maine was among the last to be surveyed, with a contribution of approximately \$175,000 from the State and industry. Many other States have already received first and second periodic resurveys, so it is important that there be a removal of the limitation on appropriations to permit additional funds for this purpose because of rising field costs.

The importance and value of the forest surveys cannot be overemphasized. The collected forest resource facts provide a basis for public and private forestry policies and programs. There are many other avenues of the practical application of this type of information. A specific illustration would be, again referring to my own State of Maine, areas to be planted as a basis for requesting funds from the legislature for forest nursery production, determination of the rate of forest growth versus annual drain, and whether or not a certain area could support the establishment of another forest industry. It is a means whereby an individual State could shape its future forestry program.

With little money needed for the remaining initial survey work, there is the need to support the request for additional funds for resurvey work. Since the amendment of 1949, the costs of conducting survey work have risen by an average of more than 50 percent. Even with substantial cooperation from States, industries, and other agencies, the rise in costs of operation has made it impossible to provide adequate timber inventories at the scheduled intervals within the 1949 authorization of the Congress. Some of the additional costs are new techniques in collecting and compiling the field data; training of men; establishing more field plots to strengthen growth data; use of electronic machines to speed up information output, cut down errors, preparation of data for most any unit area; and finally the establishment of national standards.

In conclusion I would like to again repeat our support of the amendment proposed under H.R. 10853 for an increased authorization for comprehensive survey of timber and forest products. We are mindful of the action taken by the Senate under companion bill S. 3064 and have no objection.

Thank you for the privilege of appearing before your committee.

Mr. GRANT. Thank you so much for your statement.

Mr. McINTIRE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that I am delighted that Mr. Wilkins is here speaking for the legislative committee of the Association of State Foresters. I believe Dr. Harper perhaps will also be testifying on this bill, and I would like to withhold questioning at this time. However, Mr. Wilkins, if you could remain a few moments, I would like to get into the matter of data in relation to movement of forest products across our international boundary. I

am sure that is a question that will be of interest to you. I am only mentioning this because I would like to ask that question of Dr. Harper.

Mr. GRANT. Dr. Harper and Mr. Josephson.

**STATEMENT OF V. L. HARPER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; ACCOMPANIED BY H. L.
JOSEPHSON, DIRECTOR, FOREST ECONOMIC AND MARKETING
RESEARCH DIVISION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to make this statement on behalf of the Department of Agriculture in support of S. 3064 and H.R. 10853, bills to amend the McSweeney-McNary Act by removing the limitation of \$1½ million on the amount now authorized to be appropriated annually for continuing resurveys of the Nation's forest land and timber resources. S. 3064 has the same basic purpose but, instead of removing the limitation on the amount authorized to be appropriated annually, it would increase the authorization from the present \$1½ million to \$2½ million. That bill as it was introduced would have removed the limitation but it was amended in committee.

The need for this legislation is outlined in the Department's report of May 14, 1962, which you have before you. Since it was stated in that report that present estimates indicate as much as \$2½ million annually may ultimately be needed to maintain the forest survey at an adequate level, we concur in the amendment made by the Senate committee and adopted by the Senate in the passage of S. 3064.

Briefly, the forest survey provides a basic inventory of one of our most important natural resources. Through periodic surveys in each State it furnishes comprehensive facts on the area and condition of forest lands, the volume, quality and location of standing timber, the present and prospective growth of timber stands, the rate of loss to fire, insects, and other destructive agents, present and prospective cutting of timber for industrial use, and the interpretation of information on timber supplies and use to provide guides for conservation policies and programs. Forest resources are constantly changing as a result of growth and cutting for industrial use. Hence, resurveys at regular intervals are needed to provide up-to-date information and guides to forestry programs.

The present limitation of \$1½ million annually on amounts authorized for forest resurveys was established in 1949 by amendment of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. Since that time costs of conducting work have risen substantially and an increase in the authorization for resurveys is therefore needed to permit adequate financing of this important field of research.

The forest survey is an important part of a comprehensive program of forestry research. It provides basic resource information that is essential to every forestry group in determining the need for and effectiveness of forest policies and programs. It is likewise of major importance to forest industries in guiding wood procurement programs and the location and development of wood-using plants.

We strongly recommend enactment of this legislation to insure adequate and continuing inventories of one of our Nation's most important natural resources.

Mr. GRANT. Are there any questions?

Mr. McINTIRE. Dr. Harper, I am interested in this survey.

It is not limited, is it, to simply a survey of standing timber resources? Is not your survey a little broader in that it also projects volume of use and characteristics of use?

Mr. HARPER. Yes; that is true. The survey does include in its program trends on consumption, consumption of different kinds of forest products, different uses of timber, so that consumption trends can be projected into the future to help us estimate future requirements.

Mr. McINTIRE. Does your survey also attempt to incorporate the import and export of our timber items, our resources?

Mr. HARPER. Yes.

Mr. McINTIRE. Do you attempt to put into categories of manufactured products the import and export movement of these items?

Mr. HARPER. Yes; in trying to arrive at a balance between timber supply and demand, we try to keep track of all of the elements, some of which may come by imports and some of which are canceled out by exports.

On the statistics on timber and wood products import and export, we depend substantially on other agencies for those statistics. We obtain them from the other agencies, and such statistics are interpreted in terms of forestry situations.

Mr. McINTIRE. I do not know whether there are other States along the border or not that are similar to my State of Maine, but Commissioner Wilkins is under a statutory requirement in Maine to provide a report, which is a public document of his department, on the forest resources, utilization uses, et cetera.

Mr. Wilkins and I have been working on this problem in that some of the information available to Mr. Wilkins from the Department of Commerce is a little less than the detail which the statute of Maine requires.

Mr. Chairman, if I might make the inquiry of Commissioner Wilkins, if you will pardon me, Dr. Harper. I think it would be interesting while we are dealing with the broader survey authorized under this act, nevertheless, I am assuming that other States similar to Maine are following their resources rather closely, and some may have a statutory requirement incumbent upon their commissioners of forestry to report periodically.

Mr. Wilkins, would you comment on this because I think it is pertinent to this legislation.

Mr. WILKINS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we have a common boundary between Maine and the Province of Quebec of about 175 miles. The peculiar situation is that in the northwestern part of the State of Maine, we have a vast wilderness area of about 10 million acres. All the roads and the mills and populated areas are on the Canadian side. These roads dead end in Maine in the woods. The Maine pulpwood companies and land holding companies sell stumpage to these Canadians. They come in and cut the wood and the primary processing is done in Canada.

Our problem is that we have not been too successful in getting the true picture of the volume of logs by species going through customs. This is our problem.

I am much concerned to get the true picture of the drain versus the growth in our State. We have been using a guesstimate that approximately 150 million feet of logs goes to Canada. I have a strong suspicion that figure is much greater. My problem is: How can we get the true picture through customs or some other means of what the volume of wood is going through customs?

So far we have not been too successful.

Mr. McINTIRE. Thank you, Mr. Wilkins.

Dr. Harper, my question at this point is this: In view of the fact you are reporting in the survey authorized by this legislation movement of import and export, do you have, or do you feel, that this type of information that Mr. Wilkins refers to could be perfected under the authority that you have in this act? Is there any way in which there could be steps taken with the Customs Bureau that would give more accurate information? I am not questioning the accuracy of the information you are using up to the point of its true validity. I only want to bring out for the record that we are experiencing in Maine a problem of refining this to a point which we think is a far better figure and a far more essential figure than what has been available in the statistics recorded by the Department of Commerce up to date.

Would you have any comment on that, Dr. Harper?

Mr. HARPER. Speaking to your question in general, first, I would say this. That we often consult and collaborate with other agencies about the forest products statistics they collect and that we use thus making use of our more detailed knowledge of the forestry situation and of the needs and uses which forest industries and States make of forest statistics. Our mutual purpose is a set of statistics that is as useful as we can make it.

As to your specific question about the situation in Maine. I am not familiar with it in detail. Perhaps Dr. Josephson, who is in charge of our forest survey, might like to add to what I have said.

Mr. JOSEPHSON. Mr. Chairman and Mr. McIntire, we do have the same situation in quite a number of areas. When we try to determine the forest situation in a particular State such as Maine or Michigan or Wisconsin, it is necessary to determine this cross boundary movement of logs and pulpwood and other products.

The forest survey only covers a State about once in 10 years. During that particular year we normally make surveys to determine exactly what the movement of timber products in and out of the State may be. The survey is not intensive enough, however, to do this on an annual basis.

As a rule, we have to depend on the more general statistics of the Customs or upon local surveys, and to supplement these periodically to obtain a complete picture just once during the cycle of the survey.

Mr. McINTIRE. How often does the Maine statute require those inventories to be made by your department?

Mr. WILKINS. I have to prepare an annual report of volume of wood harvested in Maine, and I am still trying to get an answer to this matter of export of logs. This data somewhere along the line is available. I offered to mask out the name of the shipper. All I am concerned about is volume of wood by species. This wood is primary processed and brought back into Maine. The Department of Commerce said for a fee of \$1,000 a year this data could be compiled. This

seemed to be rather excessive and I do not think is quite what we are after.

Mr. McINTIRE. Are there other States along the international boundary line that require periodic surveys similar to the one Mr. Wilkins has?

Mr. JOSEPHSON. I think this is the only State with a legislative requirement for a report.

What we normally do in making these special surveys is to get from the pulp companies, for instance, or from producers, reports on their actual production or receipts or shipments, but this can be a pretty expensive job if you do it everywhere, every year.

Mr. McINTIRE. Actually, the Customs Bureau has got these figures. They are there. Every one of these export movements must be reported.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to belabor this question, but I did feel that it is important, in order that the survey, which is the responsibility of the Department we are discussing in this bill, does include this movement. I wanted to make a matter of record the situation that we are confronted with, not just particularly in Maine, but, nevertheless, all along the international boundary line.

I would like to suggest that this matter be examined by the Department and that perhaps it could be studied further to see if there is a place where they can refine the data which is in one agency to make it available to another, so that we can get this movement in our statistics.

Perhaps it could be in better detail than is available now.

With that, I do not want to prolong the hearing. I know this movement is very substantial, not only in Maine but in other places, and I think there needs to be perhaps a pretty close examination as to how we can get this information into the survey and make it available to the several States, because I think it is important information to them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Chairman, Mr. McIntire's suggestion is well taken. We would be very glad to look into this further to see what can be worked out on it.

Mr. McINTIRE. It is very kind of you.

Mr. GRANT. Are there further questions?

Thank you, gentlemen.

That will close the hearings on H.R. 10853 and similar bills unless there are some further statements to be filed within the next few days.

(Whereupon, the subcommittee proceeded to the consideration of other business.)

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 3064

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Aug.	22, 1961	Sen. Stennis introduced S. 3061 which was re-ferred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Title of bill as introduced.
Mar.	21, 1961	Rep. Withers introduced H. R. 3061 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Title of bill as introduced.
Mar.	28, 1961	Sen. Stennis introduced and amended S. 3061 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Title of bill as introduced.
June	6, 1961	Senate committee voted to report S. 3061 with amendment.
June	7, 1961	Senate committee reported S. 3061 with amend-ment. S. Report No. 1567. Title of bill and report.
June	25, 1961	Senate passed S. 3061 as reported.
June	16, 1961	S. 3061 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

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July	27, 1961	Senate committee voted to report S. 3061.
July	30, 1961	Senate committee reported S. 3061 with amendment. S. Report No. 2067. Title of bill and report.
Aug.	8, 1961	House passed S. 3061 under suspension of the rules.
Sept.	13, 1961	Senate agreed to report amendment.
Sept.	25, 1961	Approved: Public Law 87-685.

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2.	Digest of Public Law 87-287

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 3064

Aug.	11, 1961	Sen. Stennis introduced S. 2403 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar.	21, 1962	Rep. Matthews introduced H. R. 10853 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar.	26, 1962	Sen. Stennis introduced and discussed S. 3064 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
June	6, 1962	Senate committee voted to report S. 3064 with amendment.
June	7, 1962	Senate committee reported S. 3064 with amendment. S. Report No. 1567. Print of bill and report.
June	15, 1962	Senate passed S. 3064 as reported.
June	18, 1962	S. 3064 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee.
July	27, 1962	House committee voted to report S. 3064.
July	30, 1962	House committee reported S. 3064 with amendment. H. Report No. 2063. Print of bill and report.
Aug.	6, 1962	House passed S. 3064 under suspension of the rules.
Sept.	12, 1962	Senate agreed to House amendment.
Sept.	25, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-685.

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June	16, 1962	S. 3061 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee.
July	27, 1962	House committee voted to report S. 3061.
July	30, 1962	House committee reported S. 3061 with amendment. H. Report No. 2063. Print of bill and report.
Aug.	6, 1962	House passed S. 3061 under suspension of the rules.
Sept.	12, 1962	Senate agreed to House amendment.
Sept.	25, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-687.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-685

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES. Amends the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928, as amended by increasing from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for resurveys of the Nation's forest land and timber resources.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2403

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 11, 1961

Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and
assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry
research, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That it is hereby recognized that research in forestry is the
4 driving force behind progress in developing and utilizing
5 the resources of the Nation's forest and related rangelands.
6 The production, protection, and utilization of the forest re-
7 sources depend on strong technological advances and con-
8 tinuing development of the knowledge necessary to increase
9 the efficiency of forestry practices and to extend the benefits
10 that flow from forest and related rangelands. It is recog-

1 nized that the total forestry research efforts of the several
2 State colleges and universities and of the Federal Govern-
3 ment through the Forest Service of the Department of
4 Agriculture are more fully effective if there is close coordina-
5 tion between such programs.

6 SEC. 2. In order to promote research in forestry, the
7 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to cooperate
8 with the several States for the purpose of encouraging and
9 assisting them in carrying out programs of forestry research.
10 Such assistance shall be in accordance with plans to be
11 agreed upon in advance by the Secretary and land-grant
12 colleges and other State-supported colleges and universities
13 offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry
14 and having a forestry school. The plan shall provide for
15 the allotment of Federal funds to the cooperating college or
16 university to carry out the forestry research provided for
17 by this Act.

18 SEC. 3. To enable the Secretary to carry out the provi-
19 sions of this Act there are hereby authorized to be appropri-
20 ated such sums as the Congress may from time to time de-
21 termine to be necessary. Funds appropriated and made
22 available to the States under this Act shall be in addition to
23 allotments or grants that may be made under other au-
24 thorizations.

25 SEC. 4. The amount paid by the Federal Government to

1 any State college or university under this Act shall not ex-
2 ceed during any fiscal year the amount available to such col-
3 lege or university during the same fiscal year for forestry re-
4 search from State funds or private grants. The Secretary is
5 authorized to make such expenditures on the certificate of
6 the appropriate official of the State college or university hav-
7 ing charge of the forestry research for which the expenditures
8 as herein provided are to be made. If any or all of the
9 colleges or universities of any State eligible to receive funds
10 under this Act fails to make available for forestry research
11 in any fiscal year sums at least as much as the amount for
12 which it would be eligible for such year under this Act, the
13 difference between the Federal funds available and the funds
14 made available by the college or university shall be reappor-
15 tioned by the Secretary to other eligible colleges or universi-
16 ties of the same State if there be any which qualify therefor
17 and, if there be none, the Secretary shall reapportion such
18 difference to the colleges and universities of other States
19 participating in the forestry research program.

20 SEC. 5. Apportionments among participating colleges
21 and universities of the States and administrative expenses
22 in connection with the program shall be determined by the
23 Secretary after consultation with a national advisory board
24 of not less than five officials of eligible State institutions
25 chosen by a majority of such institutions. In making such

1 appportionments consideration shall be given to pertinent
2 factors including, but not limited to, areas of non-Federal
3 commercial forest land and volume of timber cut annually
4 from growing stock.

5 SEC. 6. The Secretary is hereby authorized and directed
6 to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary
7 to carry out the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty
8 of the Secretary to furnish such advice and assistance as
9 will best promote the purposes of this Act.

10 SEC. 7. The term "forestry research" as used in this
11 Act shall include investigations relating to: (1) Reforesta-
12 tion and management of land for the production of crops of
13 timber and other related products of the forest; (2) man-
14 agement of forest and related watershed lands to improve
15 conditions of waterflow and to protect resources against floods
16 and erosion; (3) management of forest and related range-
17 lands for production of forage for domestic livestock and big
18 game and improvement of food and habitat for wildlife; (4)
19 management of forest lands for outdoor recreation; (5) pro-
20 tection of forest lands and resources against fire, insects,
21 diseases, or other destructive agents; (6) utilization of wood
22 and other forest products for expanded forest industries and
23 new and more effective uses of forest products; (7) eco-
24 nomic and social considerations underlying establishment of
25 sound policies for the management of forest lands and the

1 harvesting and marketing of forest products; and (8) such
2 other studies as may be necessary to obtain the fullest and
3 most effective use of forest resources.

4 SEC. 8. The term "State" as used in this Act shall
5 include Puerto Rico.

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research, and for other purposes.

By Mr. STENNIS and Mr. EASTLAND

AUGUST 11, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10853

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1962

Mr. MATTHEWS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Act of May 22, 1928, relating to the comprehensive survey of timber and forest products required to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act entitled "An
4 Act to insure adequate supplies of timber and other forest
5 products for the people of the United States, to promote the
6 full use for timber growing and other purposes of forest lands
7 in the United States, including farm woodlots and those
8 abandoned areas not suitable for agricultural production,
9 and to secure the correlation and the most economical con-
10 duct of forest research in the Department of Agriculture,

1 through research in reforestation, timber growing, protection,
 2 utilization, forest economics, and related subjects, and for
 3 other purposes", approved May 22, 1928, as amended (16
 4 U.S.C. 581h), is amended to read as follows: "There is
 5 additionally authorized to be appropriated annually such
 6 sums as may be necessary to keep the survey current."

87TH CONGRESS
 2D SESSION

H. R. 10853

A BILL

To amend the Act of May 22, 1928, relating to the comprehensive survey of timber and forest products required to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

By Mr. MATTHEWS

MARCH 21, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 3064

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 14), 1962

Mr. STENNIS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22,
4 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 669, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h),
5 is hereby amended to read as follows: "There is additionally
6 authorized to be appropriated annually such funds as may
7 be needed to keep the survey current."

I

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

By Mr. STENNIS

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 14), 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

We did not take with us tuxedos or dress clothes. We did not see the bright lights. In fact, we went to many places in South America where there was no electricity, including a trip more than 800 miles up the Amazon River into the interior of the continent.

In 1959 I was honored by appointment by the then Vice President, Mr. Nixon, to speak at the dedication ceremonies of some of our American military cemeteries in France, north Africa, and Italy, where I served in World War II.

While I was there I made many observations. More recently, I was appointed to the Inter-Parliamentary Commonwealth Conference in London, to serve as an observer. While in Europe, following the conference in London, I spent time on the Continent in various countries. Wherever I went I observed a great many relaxed Americans on the public payroll, feeding at the public trough, and in many instances living "high on the hog." This situation was particularly true among foreign aid program personnel and in the overseas Central Intelligence Agency operations.

I wish to address myself this morning to the subject of relaxed Americans. The American traveling abroad will be amazed and perhaps angered at the multiplicity of officials, advisers, observers, consultants, and other representatives of our country who are to be found in every corner of the globe. As a result of my investigations and study both here in Washington, and the world over, I intend to scrutinize most carefully the appropriations and the authorizations that come before us. I am certainly in favor of foreign assistance, and I realize the necessity of assisting our allies and friends. I am a great believer in the alliance for progress that has been inaugurated and which recently celebrated its first birthday.

I believe that this program will be one of the great achievements of a great administration. We have too long neglected our Central and South American neighbors. The good-neighbor policy of Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration was disregarded and virtually abandoned in the crucial 8 years from 1953 to 1961.

Commencing on January 21, 1961, the situation changed. We are proceeding with urgency in a policy of cooperation with the republics south of the border. I feel that I greatly profited as a result of the study mission of 26 days in South America. We must proceed with greater urgency in lifting this program off the ground and getting it going without further delay.

Time was when American officialdom in foreign nations consisted solely of embassy and consular personnel. Now, in addition, we have the U.S. Information Agency—USIA, the Agency for International Development—AID, and so forth. The AID Agency should receive, in particular, the closest scrutiny not only from members of the Appropriations Committee, but of all Senators, because our taxpayers are sweating and sweating to pay for the tremendous expenditures involved in the AID program.

We have delegations to all sorts of international organizations, and representatives from virtually every Federal agency serving on special missions of one kind or another abroad. Then, in addition, we seem to have military missions in almost every nation. Whenever an American travels anywhere overseas, he finds military missions in almost every nation. In fact, I know of no nation where we do not have one.

In various cities of South America and the Far East I experienced wonderment at the huge number of relaxed Americans on the Federal payroll. Many of them, particularly in our foreign aid program, which in the Eisenhower administration was termed ICA—International Cooperation Administration—and before that the Mutual Security Agency, appear to be living "high on the hog." Their salaries and fringe benefits are excellent, and their social life seems to be very active.

The U.S. Information Agency has over 8,000 officials and employees overseas and nearly 3,000 within the United States. In the aid program there are over 6,000 officials and employees abroad and another 2,200 here at home. The State Department employs approximately 24,000 persons, over 16,000 of them in our embassies and consulates abroad.

It is a fact that there are many, many dedicated, hard working Americans serving overseas for our State Department and the various initialed agencies. It is difficult to keep track of all these alphabetical agencies. However, if the trend continues, if we disregard the huge expenditures or fail to scrutinize them very carefully, and if we do not try conscientiously to reduce them, I feel we shall soon be able to lump all of these agencies into one big agency called I O U.

It is my conviction—and I am sure this view is shared by many persons in the Government, that at least 10 percent of our employees abroad could be and should be eliminated. Not only would this result in a saving of taxpayers' money, but undoubtedly these agencies would function better. It would be a good idea if the top officials of these agencies would adopt a policy of gradual attrition regarding these relaxed Americans. When resignations and retirements occur, such vacancies should go unfilled unless it is determined in individual cases by a top-level departmental committee that this would impair or prejudice governmental functions. I would urge that this procedure be carried on until the personnel of these agencies had been reduced by 10 percent.

Mr. President, a tremendously important but probably overstuffed governmental agency is the Central Intelligence Agency with offices in Washington and a huge headquarters complex across the Potomac River staffed with thousands of officials. The main function of many of these officials seems to be to send communications to each other.

Beside the thousands of CIA officials and employees in Washington and vicinity, there are, of course, many more thousands of intelligence agents, em-

ployees, officials, and technical men and women, functioning throughout the world. This is an extremely important Agency of our Government. Nevertheless, George Dixon, famed Washington columnist and author, is so right when he recently wrote:

CIA has so many employees now it has had to stagger working hours so our spies won't paralyze traffic on the Potomac bridges.

The total number of CIA employees has not been disclosed. Of course we know that they are working in practically every country of the world, as they should be, rendering an important service.

However, may I cite a personal observation in one of our embassies in a Central American country, which I visited late in the Eisenhower administration. In November or December of 1959, an economy program had been instituted, under which a 10-percent cut in employment in the various embassies had been ordered. The Ambassador apologized to me because there were only two automobiles in service in that embassy, and told me of a particular incident with a feeling of shame. On orders from Washington a CIA agent was assigned to his embassy. Here was an embassy which was short of automobiles, with only two old ones available for its use. It was also short of personnel by reason of the reduction in force order and was compelled to discharge two loyal employees, natives of the country. It was a matter of great regret to the Ambassador that he had to do this. He felt their discharge would make for a great deal of adverse feeling toward us in that country.

On the same day that he was compelled by orders from Washington to let these employees go, he had to place the CIA official on his staff as a clerk. This official was pretty far down on the totem pole, so to speak, the seventh or ninth employee on the Embassy staff. This CIA agent, who was supposed to be employed as an obscure clerk in the Embassy, arrived with a 1960 Chrysler automobile. Not only that, but he brought his secretary along, and she had a late model Chevrolet. These two new automobiles made a sudden appearance at the Embassy, which up to this time had only two old cars. The Ambassador stated to me:

The officials of the Soviet Embassy are not exactly stupid. That's a giveaway. It is so obvious to anyone. I don't like it.

It is instances such as this that call for greater congressional control over this vital Agency.

The total number of CIA employees has not been disclosed. There are at present at least 3,000 employees at the new CIA headquarters at McLean, Va., according to an official of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, who readily answered questions put to him. I am sure that you and I, Mr. President, would not undertake to answer such questions, and we could not answer them. But the question was put to the Soviet Embassy official, and, according to George Dixon, the official stated that the number is now 3,000 and will be increased to 11,000. For the sake of the taxpayers, let us hope

that the Soviet Union is wrong once again.

The CIA is our most hush-hush Agency, as it should be. Everything about it is kept undercover. The nature of its operations requires this. Taxpayers are paying many millions of dollars for the maintenance of this vital Agency and are entitled, at least, to reliable assurance that the money for the CIA is at all times being spent wisely.

Seven years ago the Hoover Commission recommended a joint Senate-House watchdog committee for the CIA, but primarily because officials of the CIA itself opposed it, this recommendation was never implemented. We hope that the thousands of employees of the Central Intelligence Agency are doing the work they are supposed to do and are performing their important duties in a superior manner in this grim period of international anarchy.

We want CIA employees to perform their important duties in a satisfactory manner, but we, the elected representatives of the people, have no way of being assured of this fact. To the contrary, over the past 2 years we have seen ample evidence to cause us to doubt the efficiency and good judgment of employees and officials of the CIA. I would rather not go into detail. I am sure all Senators know the things to which I am referring, but to which at this time we would prefer to give the charity of our silence. But we have reason to doubt the past performance of officials and employees of the CIA and to question whether they showed good judgment.

Congress should have at least some watchdog authority over the CIA, not only because of the taxpayers' money involved, but because the competence of this agency and of the people it employs is vital to our national security.

Mr. President, the problem of overemployment in the Federal Government is a nagging one, one which continuously plagues us. It should be dealt with drastically at all levels in every Government department. With our foreign assistance programs coming under ever-increasing criticism, we must be constantly vigilant in dealing with problems involving agencies which handle overseas commitments. I refer to the ever-increasing criticism which is coming from our constituents. We should pay heed to their criticisms, because it appears to me that many of them have justification. The heads of these agencies should take immediate action to put their agencies above reproach in this regard. They should start by reducing unnecessary personnel working abroad who are living well at the expense of American taxpayers.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORE ADEQUATE AUTHORIZATION FOR NATIONWIDE FOREST SURVEY

Mr. STENNIS. Madam President, my remarks this morning will be a continuation of the remarks made heretofore with reference to the supposed motion which is intended to be made, should the resolution be taken up, to offer as an amendment to the then pending resolution a proposed constitutional amendment. Before I discuss that, I wish briefly to discuss some matters extraneous to the subject.

Madam President, on behalf of myself and my colleagues from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide more adequate authorization for the nationwide forest survey which is conducted by the Forest Service.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3064) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, introduced by Mr. STENNIS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. STENNIS. Madam President, the bill would amend the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of 1928 by eliminating from section 9 of the act the limitation on annual appropriations for resurveys.

The forest survey provides an inventory of our forest land and timber resources. It provides the basic facts on the extent and condition of forest land in all parts of our Nation such as the rate at which new forest land is added due to tree planting of fields taken out of agriculture, and the rate at which land is taken out of forest production for reservoirs, highways, and agriculture. Of even greater importance, the survey provides the facts on volume and quality of timber and the rate at which timber is growing or is being depleted by industrial use. The forest survey serves a very practical and significant purpose. It provides the essential information needed by industry on the timber raw material supply by region, State, and locality. Our forest products industries, as a group, are the fourth largest in the Nation. Therefore, they contribute heavily to the welfare of our country's economy. Industrial expansion and the future of our forest products industries in turn depends heavily upon this nationwide forest inventory being kept up to date.

The trouble now is that it is impossible for the Forest Service to keep this forest inventory sufficiently up to date to satisfy the need and the great demand for it. The present ceiling of \$1,500,000 annually was established by the Congress in 1949. Since that time, costs of the forest survey have risen substantially. Our proposed bill would remove the ceiling and permit appropriation of funds as needed to keep the forest survey up to date.

The program about which I have spoken is one of the instances in which

money appropriated by the Federal Government will be returned manifold to the public treasury because of the increased yield, and therefore the increased money return from the national forests due to the good management and businesslike disposition of the forest products that go into the markets of the Nation.

In amount of money the program is relatively small, but it is highly essential that we have the proposed surveys and, for the reasons assigned, the present sum allowed by law is not sufficient.

RETIREMENT OF RICHARD E. McARDLE, CHIEF OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Mr. STENNIS. Madam President, on March 17 Richard E. McArdle retired as Chief of the Forest Service in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. I believe we should acknowledge as a matter of record the outstanding contribution of Dr. McArdle's 39 years in the Forest Service to the forest conservation programs of this country. Indeed, if it were not for his tireless efforts over the years the forests of this Nation would not be in the condition we find them today, as the mainstay of all our natural resources.

I have a great personal interest in Dr. McArdle's career because of my close association with forestry over the years. Forests provide the raw material for a major industry in my State and I have been close to the development of this activity. Also, I have been closely associated with many forestry matters considered by the Congress. In 1953, I was appointed to the National Forest Reservation Commission—a post I still hold today—and became acquainted with Dr. McArdle, then in his second year as head of the Forest Service. We got to know each other well through the work of this Commission and my personal interest in the forest resources of the Nation. I consider my association with him one of the finest experiences I have had with a career employee in the Government. He truly exemplifies the best in career service in Government today.

During Dr. McArdle's 10-year service as Chief he built a strong organization of forestry research scientists—strong in their skills and strong in their dedication to the difficult tasks they face. A great deal of competence has been brought together in the Forest Service's national forest and State and private forestry organizations, too. In fact, under Dr. McArdle's stimulating guidance, the Service has become noted for its competence and its highly skilled people. This achievement will last a long time and is certainly one of Dr. McArdle's greatest contributions.

As head of his agency, Dr. McArdle has established a national reputation for leadership and foresight in the careful planning of forestry programs under his responsibility. The development program for the national forests sent the Congress last year by the President is an example of a well planned and coordinated program to make these val-

June 6, 1962

Agreed to a unanimous consent agreement limiting debate on any amendment to two hours and limiting debate on final passage of the bill to four hours. pp. 9125-6

Sens. Gruening, Hickenlooper, Cotton, Cooper, and Capehart submitted amendments intended to be proposed to this bill. p. 9107

Sen. Pell inserted a chart on U. S. economic assistance to Latin America showing obligations and loan authorizations from July 1, 1961, to April 30, 1962. pp. 9114-5

13. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: pp. D437-8

~~H. R. 8434, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey a parcel of forest land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif.~~

~~H. R. 9736, to permit States which have been cooperating with the Federal Government in the production of forest tree seedlings for planting on conservation reserve land to continue to use for related programs the facilities, equipment, etc., provided cooperatively by the Federal Government for the production of such seedlings.~~

S. 3064, with amendment, to authorize additional appropriations annually to keep the national survey of forest resources current.

H. R. 10374, to amend Sec. 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 so as to reduce the revolving fund available for subscriptions to capital stock of the banks for cooperatives.

H. R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products.

S. 3062, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage to alleviate hardship from natural disaster.

H. R. 4939, to provide for the conveyance by the Farmers Home Administration of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in a tract of land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education.

H. R. 7866, to extend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

H. R. 8050, to prohibit the importation of all honeybees of the genus Apis in the adult stage except for research purposes by this Department as the Secretary shall determine.

14. SOVIET AGRICULTURE. Sen. Hruska inserted a condensation of an analysis prepared in this Department on the problems of Soviet Agriculture. pp. 9112-3

15. FORESTRY. Sen. Gruening discussed problems of the lumber industry in Alaska, urged relief for the industry pending completion of a study of the problem, and inserted a telegram he received from the president of the Alaska Lumbermen's Association on the matter. pp. 9129-30

16. NATIONAL PARKS. Sen. Moss urged adoption of a policy of multiple use management for the national parks, stating that he was convinced "that only when we permit limited secondary use of the lands within the national parks and seashores ... can we expand our park system to the extent necessary to meet our growing needs for outdoor recreation." Sens. Metcalf and Yarborough commended his statement. pp. 9130-2

17. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from Commerce the quarterly report on export control. p. 9102.

18. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Williams, Del., for himself and Sen. Lausche, submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to H. R. 10802, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1963. p. 9107
19. WATER RESOURCES. Received from the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, a report on the Chowchilla River Basin, Calif. p. 9107

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt inserting an article, "Washington Reports -- J. F. K.'s Transportation Proposals Meet Rail Approval." pp. A4149-50
Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Zandt inserting his article, "A Call For United Rail Action." pp. A4164-5
21. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hruska inserting several prize-winning essays on the value of rural electrification. pp. A4153-4
22. AUTOMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Brademas inserting a report of the 21st American Assembly, "The Challenge and the Promise of Technology." pp. A4162-4
23. WILDERNESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor urging the passage of the proposed Wilderness Act and inserting an article, "Outdoor Recreation Review." pp. 4132-4
24. CONSERVATION; RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Thomson, Wis., inserting a resolution of the Wisconsin Association of Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors supporting soil and water conservation research programs. p. A4137
25. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Goodling criticizing the decrease in family farms and inserting an article criticizing the farm program, "Our Agricultural Failure." p. A4138
26. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kelly commending and summarizing briefly the main provisions of Public Law 480 and the extent of the food-for-peace programs. pp. A4147-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL. H. R. 12033, by Rep. Merrow, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the adjustment of inequities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 12040, by Rep. Murray, to define the term "child" for lump-sum payment purposes under the Civil Service Retirement Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
28. SUGAR. H. R. 12034, by Rep. Nelsen, to amend section 408 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; to Agriculture Committee.
29. FORESTS. S. 3379, by Sen. Williams, Del., relating to mining claims on lands within the national forests; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
Remarks of author. pp. 9104-5

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 8, 1962
For actions of June 7, 1962
87th-2nd No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared farm bill. Senate passed foreign aid bill with amendment on Public Law 480 shipments. House committee reported foreign aid bill. Conferees agreed to file report on bill for agricultural import restrictions on nonparticipating countries in multilateral trade agreements. Senate committee reported bills to permit harvesting of hay on certain Soil Bank lands, increase authorization for forest survey, etc. Sen. Proxmire criticized a reclamation project in view of farm surplus. Rep. Findley criticized farm bill. Sen. Humphrey introduced bill to increase limitation on certain FHA insured loans. Sen. Humphrey introduced bill to establish commission to study food and fiber requirements.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Passed, 61-23, with amendments S. 2996, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 9179-221

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sens. Mansfield and Dirksen, modified, by a 56-34 vote, providing that the bar against aid to Communist-dominated countries shall not be deemed to prohibit shipment of foods thereto under Public Law 480 if (1) recipient country is not participating directly or indirectly in any program for Communist world conquest, (2) recipient country is not controlled by any country promoting Communist world conquest, (3) furnishing such aid is in the interest of U. S. national security, and (4) the President notifies Congress of intention to furnish such assistance. pp. 9180-96

By Sen. Hickenlooper, to bar aid to any country which has expropriated American

property without compensation since Jan. 1, 1962. pp. 9204-7

By Sen. Hickenlooper, providing that there may be no waiver of the antiexpropriation provisions of the bill. p. 9207

By Sen. Cooper, expressing the sense of Congress that advisory committees appointed by the President should review U. S. aid programs and foreign developments. pp. 9207-8, 9209-10

By Sen. Cooper, expressing the sense of Congress that the President should invite friendly nations and the World Bank to join in missions to consult on economic development with recipient countries. pp. 9208-10

By Sen. Keating, modified, providing for priorities among countries so that preference would be given to those friendly to the U. S. and who do not receive Communist arms. pp. 9210-12

By Sen. Javits, to make clear that the authorization of the New York World's Fair will be preserved. pp. 9212-3

By Sen. Javits, directing AID to provide financial and administrative assistance to the Commerce Committee for Alliance for Progress. pp. 9213-14

By Sen. Javits, to increase by \$15 million the ceiling for guarantee loans at the President's discretion. p. 9214

By Sen. Humphrey, barring aid to any country refusing to pay indebtedness to U.S. citizens through its government or instrumentalities thereof. pp. 9214-5

By Sen. Miller, to encourage repatriation by recipient nations of capital invested in other countries by its own citizens. pp. 9215-6

Rejected, 40-45, an amendment by Sen. Cotton barring aid to any country which exports arms or strategic materials to any country dominated by USSR. pp. 9196-203

Sen. Humphrey spoke on the importance of providing aid to India. pp. 9228-30

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY Committee reported the following bills: (p. 9158)

H. R. 4083, to reduce the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products; without amendment (S. Rept. 1573).

S. 3062, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions (S. Rept. 1566); without amendment.

H. R. 7866, to make clear that the Poultry Products Inspection Act applies to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 1569); without amendment.

H. R. 10374, to reduce the revolving fund available for subscriptions to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives (S. Rept. 1572); without amendment.

H. R. 4939, to direct the Farmers Home Administration to convey to the Board of Education of Jasper County, Ga., the right, title, and interest retained in a quitclaim deed covering a tract of land (S. Rept. 1568); without amendment.

H. R. 8050, to prohibit or regulate the importation into the U. S. of adult honeybees of all species and subspecies and to provide that adult honeybees could not be imported from countries which do not take adequate precautions to prevent importation from countries where bee diseases occur (S. Rept. 1570); without amendment.

H. R. 9736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work (S. Rept. 1575); without amendment.

S. 3064, to amend the act of 1928 directing a national survey of forest resources so as to remove the appropriation limitation (S. Rept. 1567) with amendment.

3. EXPORT CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3161, to continue the Export Control Act (S. Rept. 1576). p. 9158

4. RECLAMATION; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Proxmire criticized the proposed Glen

FOREST SURVEY AUTHORIZATION

JUNE 7, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3064]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3064), to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

This bill, with the committee amendment, would increase the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest product survey current under section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million.

The bill, as introduced, would have authorized unlimited appropriations; but the committee felt that the authorization should be held down to the amount of foreseeable need. The Department of Agriculture's report shows a foreseeable need of up to \$2.5 million, and the committee recommends amendment of the bill accordingly. The Department's report, which explains the need for increased authorization is attached.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1962.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of March 28, 1962, for a report by this Department on S. 3064, a bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

This Department recommends enactment of the provisions of the bill.

S. 3064 would remove the limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount now authorized to be appropriated annually for resurveys of the Nation's forest land and timber resources and permit the annual appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to keep the nationwide forest survey current.

Section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928, authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make and keep current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest lands, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. The act authorized an initial forest survey with both an annual and total limitation. This initial survey of the Nation's 770 million acres of forest land has now been essentially completed.

Amendments to the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act in 1944 and 1949 also authorized continuing resurveys to keep the forest survey current. The amendment of 1949 established a limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for these continuing resurveys. Since 1949 the costs of conducting survey work have risen more than 50 percent. In addition, there is increasing need for more frequent and more intensive forest inventories in all States. Even with substantial assistance from cooperating State agencies, forest industries, and other groups, the rising costs of survey work have made it impossible to provide adequate timber inventories within the authorization established in 1949 when price levels were materially lower. Hence, removal of the present limitation on annual appropriations for the forest survey is needed to permit adequate financing of this important field of research.

The forest survey provides the only comprehensive source of basic information on one of the Nation's most important natural resources. It provides facts on the area, condition, and productivity of forest lands; the volume, kind, quality, and location of standing timber; the present and prospective growth of timber of various species; losses to fire, insects, diseases, and other destructive agents; the present and prospective volumes of timber cut for various forest products; and interpretations of information on timber supplies and timber use to provide factual guides to the conservation and use of the Nation's forest land and timber resources. Since forest resources are constantly changing as a result of timber growth, cutting for industrial products, and losses to fire and other destructive agents, resurveys at regular intervals are necessary to provide up-to-date information.

Federal and State agencies, private forestry groups, landowners and timber operators all need adequate and up-to-date facts about timber resources and needs as sound bases for policy and program decisions. The production, manufacture, and use of timber products currently generates an estimated \$20 billion of gross national product annually. Trends in forest conditions and the availability of timber supplies for prospective markets thus are of direct concern to many groups throughout the Nation's economy.

To public agencies, survey facts provide an essential basis for policy decisions on various programs involving the production and use of timber. To forest industries, survey facts on timber supplies are of

broad practical value for guiding business decisions relating to location of wood-using plants, plant acquisition, and wood-procurement programs.

The removal of the limitation on appropriations for resurveys, as provided for in this bill, would place the financing of this important research activity on the same basis as other fields of research authorized by the other sections of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. Adequate control over the amounts appropriated annually, as in the case of other forestry research of the Department, can of course be maintained through the usual budgetary processes.

Present estimates indicate that as much as \$2½ million annually may ultimately be needed to maintain the forest survey at an adequate level.

In reporting to you on S. 2403, we recommended the enactment of that bill with the addition of a section to accomplish the same thing as S. 3064. We believe the enactment of this provision either as a part of S. 2403 or as a separate enactment to be highly desirable.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

ACT OF MAY 22, 1928 (16 U.S.C. 581h)

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, under such plans as he may determine to be fair and equitable, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, territory or possession of the United States, and either through them or directly with private and other agencies, in making and keeping current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States and its territories and possessions, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest land therein, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$1,000,000 annually to complete the initial survey authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the total appropriation of Federal funds under this section to complete the initial survey shall not exceed \$11,000,000. There is additionally authorized to be appropriated not to exceed **[\$1,500,000]** *\$2,500,000* annually to keep the survey current.

Calendar No. 1527

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3064

[Report No. 1567]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 14), 1962

Mr. STENNIS introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 7, 1962

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22,
4 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 669, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h),
5 is hereby amended to read as follows: ~~“There is additionally~~
6 ~~authorized to be appropriated annually such funds as may~~
7 ~~be needed to keep the survey current.”~~ *by striking out*
8 ~~“\$1,500,000”~~ *and inserting in lieu thereof “\$2,500,000”.*

Calendar No. 1527

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. 3064

[Report No. 1567]

A BILL

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928,
as amended, authorizing and directing a
national survey of forest resources.

By Mr. STENNIS

MARCH 26 (legislative day, March 14), 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 7, 1962

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 18, 1962
For actions of June 15, 1962
87th-2nd, No. 98

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 5.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 3064, to increase from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest product survey current. pp. 9853-4
Passed without amendment H. R. 8434, to authorize the sale of a tract of forest land to the city of Mount Shasta, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9855
Passed without amendment H. R. 9736, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit certain property to be used for State forestry work. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9856
Sen. Goldwater defended the Forest Service against criticism in the press "for allowing two establishments to exist in national forest," stating that the Forest Service had "done its duty as it saw it." p. 9835
2. POULTRY INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 7866, to make clear that the Poultry Products Inspection Act applies to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9854

3. COOPERATIVES. Passed without amendment H. R. 10374, to reduce from \$186 million to \$150 million the revolving fund available for subscription to the capital stock of banks for cooperatives. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9854-5
4. DAIRY PRODUCT REPORTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4083, to reduce from monthly to semiannually the frequency of reports required of the Veterans' Administration on the use of surplus dairy products. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9855
5. LIBRARIES. Passed as reported H. R. 8141, to amend the laws relating to depository libraries so as to provide for expansion in their number and to improve procedures and conditions for the selection, supply, retention, and disposal of Government publications furnished these libraries for public information. pp. 9857-9
6. COMMUNICATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 9864-76, 9911-17, 9918-9
7. SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND GENERAL LEGISLATION OF THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report to the full committee the following bills: p. D478
 - S. 2044, to clarify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers in connection with their livestock purchasing operations.
 - S. 2859, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year.
 - S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry.
 - S. 2121, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural services on Guam.
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey criticized proposals to restrict foreign aid to Poland and Yugoslavia and stated that "broad Presidential discretion in the use of funds is an indispensable ingredient of the foreign aid program." pp. 9878-94
9. Health insurance. Sen. Morse discussed the need for a health insurance program for rural people and referred to a recent report of the Special Committee on Aging stating that "the King-Anderson bill will mean even more to farm and rural families than it will to city dwellers." pp. 9906-11
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Sen. Keating submitted three amendments intended to be proposed to S. 3161, to extend indefinitely the Export Control Act. pp 9917-8
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized and inserted two items critical of the administration's farm bill. pp. 9845-6
 - Sen. Hruska inserted a release on the American National Cattlemen's Association's criticism of the administration's farm bill. p. 9850
12. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen Muskie reviewed and commended the work of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. pp. 9839-40
13. SOIL BANK. Received from this Department a proposed bill "to amend sec. 107(d) of the Soil Bank Act"; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The proposed bill would clarify the authority of the Secretary to prescribe by regulation

Therefore, by the vote and authority of the Board of Trustees of Western Maryland College, I admit you to the degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa, with all the rights, privileges, and distinction thereunto appertaining, in token of which I present to you this diploma and cause you to be invested with the hood of Western Maryland College appropriate to your degree.

RESPONSE TO ACT OF SACRIFICE BY GRADUATING CLASS OF GLEN LAKE COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL, MICHIGAN

Mr. HART. Mr. President, Senators may remember that on Tuesday I reported how the graduating class of Glen Lake Community High School saved for 4 years to make a trip to Washington, D.C., and how—at the last moment—they donated the money instead to a classmate who had developed cancer.

I was personally moved by the story of these Michigan youngsters and intended my remarks as a small tribute to their unselfishness.

The story was retold in the Washington Evening Star the following day and the response on the part of this city has touched me almost as much as the original act of sacrifice.

A major Washington hotel, the Executive House, has offered to house these youngsters if their visit could again be made possible. Similar offers have come from Bolling Air Base and groups of private citizens.

A broadcasting station, WWDC, has forwarded \$700 toward transportation costs.

Yesterday Representative HECHLER, of West Virginia, took the floor of the House to urge that the youngsters be given all possible private aid.

President Kennedy invited them—in the event they should be able to come after all—to make a special tour of the White House.

Senators, Representatives, and private citizens have called my office to ask if they could join me in forwarding their checks to the Glen Lake School.

Mr. President, the youngsters at Glen Lake are tremendously grateful for all this, as all can imagine. So am I.

I am hopeful that this spontaneous response will muster the support needed to make the trip a reality after all.

But even now I am thrilled by the way this city has reacted to the selflessness of 33 children in a distant State.

When a man is as emotionally stirred as I am, he is tempted to spin flowery phrases. Phrases, perhaps, about sacrifice and compassion. I am going to refrain from them, however, Mr. President, because the facts alone speak so much more eloquently. And the facts are indeed simple.

A group of American youngsters gave up something to help a classmate.

And immediately, a group of American adults became eager to give up something to help those youngsters.

I submit these remarks as a quiet testimonial to this Nation's sense of humanity.

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER GRANT RUTHVEN

Mr. HART. Mr. President, each of us holds a warm spot in his heart for his alma mater, and too often an unexpressed feeling of appreciation for the many dedicated teachers who directed him on his way to a degree. Today nearly a quarter of a million alumni, including myself, salute the president emeritus of the University of Michigan, our distinguished dean of administrators, Alexander Grant Ruthven. President Ruthven is being honored this evening at an 80th birthday testimonial dinner in Ann Arbor, Mich.

He is a man who was directly responsible for 22 years for the leadership of one of the largest and finest universities in the world. During his term as president, he organized the university's graduate school, planned the institute for human adjustment, steadily advocated a democratic faculty administration and corporate administrative structure, and shared the achievements and failures of thousands of young men and women.

Too often we tend to forget that human element and think of our universities in terms of size, academic standing and prestige. Today I am happy to join with other alumni in paying tribute to our president emeritus—a man behind much of the greatness of our alma mater, the University of Michigan.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my intention to call up for consideration a number of measures to which there is no objection. This has been cleared with the leadership on the other side.

Mr. President, has morning business been concluded?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the following committees and subcommittees were authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today:

The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee;
The Committee on Public Works;
The Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences;
The Finance Committee; and
The Commerce Committee, or subcommittees thereof.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT

On the request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the following measures were considered:

AMENDMENT OF ACT AUTHORIZING AND DIRECTING NATIONAL SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3064) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, author-

izing and directing a national survey of forest resources, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment in line 5, after the word "amended," to strike out "to read as follows: 'There is additionally authorized to be appropriated annually such funds as may be needed to keep the survey current.'" and insert "by striking out '\$1,500,000' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$2,500,000'"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 669, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h), is hereby amended by striking out "\$1,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000".

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an excerpt from the report (No. 1567), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

This bill, with the committee amendment, would increase the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest product survey current under section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million.

The bill, as introduced, would have authorized unlimited appropriations; but the committee felt that the authorization should be held down to the amount of foreseeable need. The Department of Agriculture's report shows a foreseeable need of up to \$2.5 million, and the committee recommends amendment of the bill accordingly. The Department's report, which explains the need for increased authorization is attached.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1962.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of March 28, 1962, for a report by this Department on S. 3064, a bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

This Department recommends enactment of the provisions of the bill.

S. 3064 would remove the limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount now authorized to be appropriated annually for resurveys of the Nation's forest land and timber resources and permit the annual appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to keep the nationwide forest survey current.

Section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928, authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make and keep current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest lands, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. The act authorized an initial forest survey with both an annual and

total limitation. This initial survey of the Nation's 770 million acres of forest land has now been essentially completed.

Amendments to the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act in 1944 and 1949 also authorized continuing resurveys to keep the forest survey current. The amendment of 1949 established a limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for these continuing resurveys. Since 1949 the costs of conducting survey work have risen more than 50 percent. In addition, there is increasing need for more frequent and more intensive forest inventories in all States. Even with substantial assistance from cooperating State agencies, forest industries, and other groups, the rising costs of survey work have made it impossible to provide adequate timber inventories within the authorization established in 1949 when price levels were materially lower. Hence, removal of the present limitation on annual appropriations for the forest survey is needed to permit adequate financing of this important field of research.

The forest survey provides the only comprehensive source of basic information on one of the Nation's most important natural resources. It provides facts on the area, condition, and productivity of forest lands; the volume, kind, quality, and location of standing timber; the present and prospective growth of timber of various species; losses to fire, insects, diseases, and other destructive agents; the present and prospective volumes of timber cut for various forest products; and interpretations of information on timber supplies and timber use to provide factual guides to the conservation and use of the Nation's forest land and timber resources. Since forest resources are constantly changing as a result of timber growth, cutting for industrial products, and losses to fire and other destructive agents, resurveys at regular intervals are necessary to provide up-to-date information.

Federal and State agencies, private forestry groups, landowners and timber operators all need adequate and up-to-date facts about timber resources and needs as sound bases for policy and program decisions. The production, manufacture, and use of timber products currently generates an estimated \$20 billion of gross national product annually. Trends in forest conditions and the availability of timber supplies for prospective markets thus are of direct concern to many groups throughout the Nation's economy.

To public agencies, survey facts provide an essential basis for policy decisions on various programs involving the production and use of timber. To forest industries, survey facts on timber supplies are of broad practical value for guiding business decisions relating to location of wood-using plants, plant acquisition, and wood-procurement programs.

The removal of the limitation on appropriations for resurveys, as provided for in this bill, would place the financing of this important research activity on the same basis as other fields of research authorized by the other sections of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. Adequate control over the amounts appropriated annually, as in the case of other forestry research of the Department, can of course be maintained through the usual budgetary processes.

Present estimates indicate that as much as \$2.5 million annually may ultimately be needed to maintain the forest survey at an adequate level.

In reporting to you on S. 2403, we recommended the enactment of that bill with the addition of a section to accomplish the same thing as S. 3064. We believe the enactment of this provision either as a part of S. 2403 or as a separate enactment to be highly desirable.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation

of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CONVEYANCE OF INTEREST OF UNITED STATES IN CERTAIN LAND IN GEORGIA TO JASPER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

The bill (H.R. 4939) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1568), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill directs conveyance to the Board of Education of Jasper County, Ga., for fair market value, of certain reserved rights in 42.65 acres of land conveyed to the board in 1940. An undivided 39.8 percent of the reserved rights belonged to the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corp. and have been transferred to the Georgia Development Authority, which has authorized conveyance of its undivided 39.8 percent. The reserved rights consist of (1) a reversionary right if the board fails to maintain the property solely for educational purposes or to afford all children residing in the school district an equal opportunity to avail themselves of the facilities for educational purposes, (2) the right to use the facilities for community activities, and (3) the right to construct, maintain, and operate other structures which would not interfere with school purposes (including the granting of easements for such construction, maintenance, and operation).

The Department of Agriculture recommends enactment. There is no intention to utilize the retained rights, and the county intends to convert the property into a rest home for the aged. The amendments recommended by the Department were adopted by the House.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POULTRY PRODUCTS INSPECTION ACT

The bill (H.R. 7866) to amend the Poultry Products Inspection Act to extend the application thereof to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1569), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill makes it clear that the Poultry Products Inspection Act extends to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Department of Agriculture recommends enactment.

The Poultry Products Inspection Act provides for the compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products which move in interstate or foreign commerce or in designated major consuming areas.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES TO FORMER OWNERS

The bill (H.R. 5456) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the former owners thereof was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1571), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill provides for the conveyance of about 35 acres without consideration to the descendants of J. C. Drake for the purpose of correcting an error, as is more fully explained in the attached report of the House Committee on Agriculture.

[H. Rept. 1627, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 5456) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the former owners thereof, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to direct conveyance to the grantees named in the bill, without consideration, of approximately 35 acres of land to which the United States obtained title by error in acquiring lands for the Apalachicola National Forest in Florida.

Evidence presented to the committee indicates that the 35 acres of land involved in this legislation is now and has been since 1917 a portion of a farm occupied and operated by the grantees and, before them, by their father. The farm is situated on the edge of the Apalachicola National Forest and the 35 acres in question was included by error in a condemnation action involving approximately 25,000 acres of land for the national forest which was instituted by the Government in 1941. The evidence further indicates that the Drake family had no notice or knowledge of the condemnation action (published notice of which was made in another county) nor any knowledge that the Government claimed title to a part of their farm until the Forest Service surveyed the area in 1955 and established boundary markers.

REVOLVING FUND FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK OF BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES

The bill (H.R. 10374) to amend section 6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended, to reduce the revolving fund available for subscriptions to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1572), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill reduces the revolving fund available for subscription to the capital stock of the banks for cooperatives to \$150 million from the current level of about \$186 million. The difference would be covered into the

S. 3064

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22,
4 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 669, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h),
5 is hereby amended by striking out "\$1,500,000" and insert-
6 ing in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000".

Passed the Senate June 15, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

JUNE 18, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

July 27, 1962

"Title III (Subtitle B)---Wheat Program"

"A marketing certificate plan under which noncertificated wheat would be supported at a level determined after consideration of its feed value and world price, and certificated wheat would be supported at between 65 and 90 percent of parity. Certificates would be issued to producers for all wheat consumed domestically for food and such part of the exports as determined by the Secretary would carry out the price and income objectives of the bill.

"Title IV---Credit"

"1. Farmers Home Administration loans for recreational facilities and sewers.

"2. An increase (from \$10 million to \$25 million) in the amount of direct FHA real estate loans for immediate resale which can be made from the agricultural credit insurance fund.

"3. A single loan fund for Rural Electrification Administration loans, to include funds appropriated, borrowed, or repaid, and to be available for loans only as authorized in appropriation acts.

"Title V---Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products"

"Establishes an Agricultural Research and Industrial Use Administration within the Department of Agriculture to coordinate and expedite an expanded research program on industrial uses of agricultural commodities."

HOUSE

12. FORESTRY. The agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12688 (amended), to ~~authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research;~~ H. R. 9728, to ~~amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million;~~ S. 3064 (amended), to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources; S. 3112 (amended), to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colo. and the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests in N. M.; and H. R. 7195 (amended), to add certain lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah. The Subcommittee on Forests of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 11111, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa. p. D646

13. EXTENSION WORK; RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12589, to amend the Smith-Lever Act so as to revise the formula for apportioning funds among the States, and H. R. 12568 (a clean bill to be introduced), to assist States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. p. D646

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (during adjournment of the House) the conference report on H. R. 10802, the Department of Interior and related agencies, including Forest Service, appropriation bill for 1963. (H. Rept. 2049) (pp. 13968-70). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items.

The Appropriations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the independent offices appropriation bill for 1963. p. D647

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Sen. Mundt criticizing the increase in the number of Federal employees, and inserting an article, "The Federal Diary--New Policy Aims at More Output Per U. S. Employee." p. A5796

16. BUDGETING. Extension of remarks of Sen. Byrd inserting a resolution by the Virginia Bankers Association urging a reduction of Federal expenditures. p.A5797
17. RECLAMATION. Speech in the House of Rep. Aspinall supporting the Mann Creek Federal Reclamation Project, Idaho. p. A5802
Speech in the House of Rep. Saylor opposing the Mann Creek Federal Reclamation Project, Idaho. pp. A5804-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

18. WHEAT. S. 3574 by Sen. Ellender (by request), to extend the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
19. WATER RESOURCES. S. 3579, by Sen. Anderson, to establish water resources research institutes at land-grant colleges and State universities, and to promote a more adequate national program of water research; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author, pp. 13961-5

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JULY 30:

Marketing orders for potatoes, H. Agriculture (Hedlund, AMS, to testify).
Wilderness preservation bill, H. Interior (exec).
Foreign trade bill, S. Finance.
Indirect costs in research grants, H. Science and Astronautics.
Federal pay bill, S. Civil Service.
Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).
Travel by Government employees on U. S. air carriers, S. Commerce.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 31, 1962
For actions of July 28 & 30, 1962
87th-2d, Nos.
130 & 131



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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House began debate on independent offices appropriation bill. Rep. Fountain defended his subcommittee's action in Estes case. House committee reported bills for expansion of survey of forest resources, to aid States in forestry research, increase authorization under Cooperative Forest Management Act, provide additional research facilities for experiment stations, revise distribution formula for extension funds, and add certain lands to national forests. House committee reported bill for housing for elderly in rural areas.

HOUSE - July 30

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Agreed to the Conference report on this bill, H. R. 10802, and acted on the amendment in disagreement (relating to Indian claims) (pp. 13975-7). See Digest 129 for a summary of Forest Service items.
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 12711 (pp. 13980-14019). This bill was reported by the Appropriations Committee on July 27, during adjournment of the House (H. Rept. 2050) (p. 14030). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Miller, Calif., to provide that none of the funds shall be used to pay any recipient of a grant for the conduct of a research project an amount for indirect expenses in connection with the project in excess of 25 percent of the direct costs (the bill as reported provided a limitation of 20 percent)(p. 14014-18). The bill includes funds for the Office of Emergency Planning (including civil defense and defense

mobilization functions of Federal agencies), Office of Science and Technology, Civil Service Commission, Federal Trade Commission, General Accounting Office, General Services Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Science Foundation, and Veterans Administration.

3. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported the following bills:
 - S. 3064, with amendment, to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources (H. Rept. 2063);
 - S. 3112, with amendment, to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colo. and the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests in N. M. (H. Rept. 2064);
 - H. R. 12688, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research (H. Rept. 2065);
 - H. R. 7195, with amendment, to add certain lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah (H. Rept. 2066);
 - H. R. 9728, without amendment, to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million (H. Rept. 2067). p. 10430
4. EXTENSION WORK. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12589, to amend the Smith-Lever Act so as to revise the formula for apportioning funds among the States (H. Rept. 2068). p. 14030
5. MINING. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9280, to amend Sec. 2 of the Materials Act (H. Rept. 2055); H. R. 10540, to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the U. S. mining laws (H. Rept. 2056); and H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act (H. Rept. 2057). p. 14030
6. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported on July 28 (during adjournment of the House) with amendment H. R. 12628, to authorize a program of housing for the elderly in rural areas (H. Rept. 2052). p. 14030
7. LOANS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 7336, to promote the production of oysters by propagation of disease-resistant strains. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13975
The Banking and Currency Committee reported on July 28 (during adjournment of the House) with amendment S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program (H. Rept. 2051) p. 13975
8. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee issued a report pertaining to a center for culture and technical interchange between East and West (H. Rept. 2060). p. 14030
9. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act with respect to Government contribution for expenses incurred in the administration of such act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 14030
10. PUBLIC LANDS. The Subcommittee on Public Lands of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 11266, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, to extend its provisions to the townsite laws applicable in Alaska. p. D654
11. EDUCATION. Rep. Green, Ore., urged the conferees to agree to file a conference report on H. R. 8900, the proposed College Academic Facilities and Scholarship Act. pp. 14021-2

FOREST SURVEY AUTHORIZATION

JULY 30, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 3064]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3064) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

On line 4, strike out "669" and insert "699".

PURPOSE

This bill would increase from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest products survey current under section 9 of the Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928. This survey, first authorized and directed by Congress in 1928, is the only comprehensive source of basic information on one of the Nation's most important natural resources. Authorizations for the annual appropriation for this work have been increased from time to time as costs have increased. The present limitation of \$1.5 million was established in 1949.

DEPARTMENTAL POSITION

Following is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending the enactment of S. 3064 and explaining in some detail the purpose of the forest survey and the need for the legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1962.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request of March 28, 1962, for a report by this Department on S. 3064, a bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

This Department recommends enactment of the provisions of the bill.

S. 3064 would remove the limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount now authorized to be appropriated annually for resurveys of the Nation's forest land and timber resources and permit the annual appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to keep the nation-wide forest survey current.

Section 9 of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928, authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make and keep current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest lands, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. The act authorized an initial forest survey with both an annual and total limitation. This initial survey of the Nation's 770 million acres of forest land has now been essentially completed.

Amendments to the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act in 1944 and 1949 also authorized continuing resurveys to keep the forest survey current. The amendment of 1949 established a limitation of \$1,500,000 on the amount authorized to be appropriated annually for these continuing resurveys. Since 1949 the costs of conducting survey work have risen more than 50 percent. In addition, there is increasing need for more frequent and more intensive forest inventories in all States. Even with substantial assistance from cooperating State agencies, forest industries, and other groups, the rising costs of survey work have made it impossible to provide adequate timber inventories within the authorization established in 1949 when price levels were materially lower. Hence, removal of the present limitation on annual appropriations for the forest survey is needed to permit adequate financing of this important field of research.

The forest survey provides the only comprehensive source of basic information on one of the Nation's most important natural resources. It provides facts on the area, condition, and productivity of forest lands; the volume, kind, quality, and location of standing timber; the present and prospective growth of timber of various species; losses to fire, insects, diseases, and other destructive agents; the present and prospective volumes of timber cut for various forest products; and interpretations of information on timber supplies and timber use to provide factual guides to the conservation and use of the Nation's forest land and timber resources. Since forest resources are constantly changing as a result of timber growth, cutting for industrial products, and losses to fire and other destructive agents, resurveys at regular intervals are necessary to provide up-to-date information.

Federal and State agencies, private forestry groups, landowners, and timber operators all need adequate and up-to-date facts about timber resources and needs as sound bases for policy and program decisions. The production, manufacture, and use of timber products currently generates an estimated \$20 billion of gross national product annually. Trends in forest conditions and the availability of timber supplies for prospective markets thus are of direct concern to many groups throughout the Nation's economy.

To public agencies, survey facts provide an essential basis for policy decisions on various programs involving the production and use of timber. To forest industries, survey facts on timber supplies are of broad practical value for guiding business decisions relating to location of wood-using plants, plant acquisition, and wood-procurement programs.

The removal of the limitations on appropriations for resurveys, as provided for in this bill, would place the financing of this important research activity on the same basis as other fields of research authorized by the other sections of the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act. Adequate control over the amounts appropriated annually, as in the case of other forestry research of the Department, can of course be maintained through the usual budgetary processes.

Present estimates indicate that as much as \$2½ million annually may ultimately be needed to maintain the forest survey at an adequate level.

In reporting to you on S. 2403, we recommended the enactment of that bill with the addition of a section to accomplish the same thing as S. 3064. We believe the enactment of this provision either as a part of S. 2403 or as a separate enactment to be highly desirable.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF MAY 22, 1928 (16 U.S.C. 581h)

* * * * *

SEC. 9. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, under such plans as he may determine to be fair and equitable, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, territory or possession of the United States, and either through them or directly with private and other agencies, in making and keeping current a comprehensive survey of the present and prospective requirements for timber and other forest products in the United States and its territories and possessions, and of timber supplies, including a determination of the present and potential productivity of forest land therein, and of such other facts as may be necessary in the determination of ways and means to balance the timber budget of the United States. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$1,000,000 annually to complete the initial survey authorized by this section: *Provided*, That the total appropriation of Federal funds under this section to complete the initial survey shall not exceed \$11,000,000. There is additionally authorized to be appropriated not to exceed **[\$1,500,000]** \$2,500,000 annually to keep the survey current.

○

Union Calendar No. 850

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3064

[Report No. 2063]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 18, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 30, 1962

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended,
authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22,
4 1928, as amended (45 Stat. ~~669~~ 699, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h),
5 is hereby amended by striking out “\$1,500,000” and insert-
6 ing in lieu thereof “\$2,500,000”.

Passed the Senate June 15, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. 3064

[Report No. 2063]

AN ACT

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

JUNE 18, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 30, 1962

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued August 7, 1962
For actions of August 6, 1962
87th-2d, No. 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bills to: Expand survey of forest resources; Aid States in forestry research; Increase authorization under Cooperative Forest Management Act. Sen. Bush urged postponement of foreign trade bill until completion of British-Common Market negotiations. Senate passed Fryingpan-Arkansas water resource bill. Senate committee reported bill to establish Commission on Science and Technology. Sen. Keating submitted and discussed measure to provide cost study on Federal research grants.

SENATE

1. WATER RESOURCES. Passed without amendment H. R. 2206, the Fryingpan-Arkansas water resource development bill for the multiple-purpose development of Colorado's water and land resources to provide supplemental irrigation water and municipal and industrial water, flood protection, electric power and energy, fish and wildlife resources, and recreational facilities. This bill will now be sent to the President. (pp. 14641, 14647-71) Rejected an amendment by Sen. Williams, Del., to restrict the total authorization under the bill to \$170 million. (pp. 14660-4) Agreed to a unanimous-consent request by Sen. Carroll earlier in the day that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill in order that the Senate could take it up. (p. 14660) Consideration of a similar bill, S. 284, was indefinitely postponed. (p. 14669)

2. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Bush expressed concern over the "breakdown in negotiations on the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market," urged postpone-

ment of consideration of the foreign trade bill until it is known whether Great Britain will become associated with the Common Market nations, and inserted several items relative to this matter. pp. 14632-40

3. FORESTRY. The Commerce Committee reported an original bill, S. 3614, to authorize the temporary suspension of the Jones Act relative to the shipment of domestic timber (S. Rept. 1846). p. 14631
Sen. Jackson announced that hearings will be held by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on Tues., Aug. 14, on S. 3118, to establish a conservation fund for financing certain outdoor recreation projects. p. 14632
4. RESEARCH. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 2771, to provide for the establishment of a Commission on Science and Technology (S. Rept. 1828). pp. 14630-1
The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at educational institutions (S. Rept. 1826). p. 14630
5. PURCHASING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8100, to allow GSA to charge to the consuming agencies the transportation cost of items of supply sent them by request (S. Rept. 1827). p. 14630
6. ELECTRIFICATION. Began debate on S. 3153, to guarantee electric consumers in the Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at Federal plants in that region and to guarantee electric consumers in other regions reciprocal priority (pp. 14684-700). Pending at adjournment was a proposed amendment by Sen. Goldwater to reserve for use in Arizona power which the Federal Government generates in Arizona (pp. 14688-700).

HOUSE

7. FORESTRY. Passed under suspension of the rules the following bills:
H. R. 12688, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the States in carrying on a program of forestry research. pp. 14612-6
S. 3064, to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources from \$1.5 million to \$2.5 million annually. p. 14616
H. R. 9728, to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to increase the appropriation authorization from \$2.5 million to \$5 million. pp. 14616-7
8. SCIENCE AWARDS. Began and concluded debate under suspension of the rules on H. R. 4055, to authorize the payment of a monetary award to recipients of the National Medal of Science (14609-12). Earlier, at the request of Rep. Ford, this bill was passed over without prejudice (p. 14584).
9. PETRIFIED WOOD. Passed as reported H. R. 10540, to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the U. S. mining laws. p. 14597
10. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 9280, to amend Sec. 2 of the Materials Act (pp. 14596-7), and H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. p. 14597
11. FEDERAL AID. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice S. 3327, to make certain federally impacted areas eligible for assistance under the public facility loan program. pp. 14598-9
12. EXTENSION WORK. Agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 474, extending the greetings and felicitations of the Congress to the Bethel Home Demonstration

my district and so vital to this country.

I see H.R. 12688 as a kind of decentralization of research in forestry. Until now, research in forestry has been dominated by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and they have done a most excellent job. However, I think more divergent ideas and a multiplicity of ideas will be obtained by enlisting the State-supported forestry schools of the Nation.

While I am on my feet, I wish to also endorse the other legislation being brought by this Committee on Agriculture to the floor of the House today. H.R. 9728, a bill to authorize an increase in appropriations and in activities in cooperative forest management deserves support of all of us. One-half of all of the privately owned commercial forest land is in private ownership of small holdings. These are the "wood pile" for tomorrow, and technical assistance is greatly needed to make poorly managed areas more productive. These holdings comprise the most accessible and potentially some of the most productive woodland. This bill will do great service to the Nation by assisting these forest lands to furnish its share of the Nation's future timber supply.

Further, I wish to remark with regard to S. 3064 that it is vital to the Nation that we have an adequate national survey of the forest resources. The additional authorization for a survey, I am sure, we can unanimously agree to.

I recommend all of these bills to my colleagues.

(Mr. OLSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mrs. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my colleagues in commending the gentleman from Alabama, Congressman GRANT, chairman of the Subcommittee on Forestry, as well as the gentleman from Maine, Congressman McINTIRE, for their work on behalf of H.R. 12688. I would also like to again commend the gentleman from Alabama for H.R. 9728 and the entire committee for S. 3064. These three bills are of particular importance to the forest economy of the State of Washington and our Nation.

Each supports a different and essential phase of Federal participation in forest management and development. Two are based on a continuing program of proven usefulness and the third is based on a well-demonstrated need.

I trust the House will pass these pieces of legislation as they were reported from the Agriculture Committee—without objection.

H.R. 9728

H.R. 9728 is a bill to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act to authorize an increase from \$2,500,000 to \$5 million in Federal participation in Federal-State technical assistance programs for small forest and woodland owners.

Under this act, Federal funds are made available on a 50-50 matching basis. State and private expenditures, how-

ever, have been exceeding Federal outlays at a ratio of about 2 to 1.

As the committee report points out, three-fourths of the 435 million acres of State and private forest lands in the United States are held by nearly 4.5 million small woodland owners.

These holdings, properly managed, will provide an important part of the future timber supply of this Nation. I have been advised that 49 States are participating in the Cooperative Forest Management Act and that soon there will be 50.

The Federal Government should be prepared to meet its share.

H.R. 10853

H.R. 10853 is a bill to amend the act of May 22 relating to the comprehensive survey of timber and forest products required to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The amendment raises the authorization ceiling for appropriations necessary to keep the survey current from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000.

The present authorization was set in 1949. The increase allows for rising costs involved in carrying out this important work.

H.R. 12688

H.R. 12688 is a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to encourage and assist the several States in carrying on a program of forestry research.

For the past 100 years such assistance has been provided in fields of agriculture research, of which Forest has received a small amount.

The need is great to step up the total research effort in the production, protection and utilization of forest resources. Land grant and forestry colleges are in a position to participate in such effort on a 50-50 matching funds basis, which this measure provides.

This and the two measures previously mentioned have my wholehearted support. I hope the House recognizes the need for their enactment.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill now before us is designed to advance forestry research by providing Federal matching grants to land-grant colleges and other State-supported institutions qualified to conduct research in forestry.

This bill has the strong support of the Forest Service, officials of the land-grant colleges, as well as members of the private lumber industry. The distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. McINTIRE] who is the author of this bill, states that in the hearings held by the House Subcommittee on Forests not a single witness appeared to offer testimony in opposition to this legislation.

If enacted, it will mark another forward step in the field of forestry research and will no doubt result in many long-range benefits to the lumber industry, the general economy, and to the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to support this bill and I urge its passage.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, the forest-related industries are a principal economic artery of the Pacific Northwest. They account for the largest single bloc of workers as well as the

largest payroll. Thus it is vital that these industries be assisted in a continuing program of research, modernization, and improvement.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it is on this basis that I support H.R. 12688, designed to assist forestry research by providing Federal matching grants to land-grant colleges and other State-supported institutions qualified to conduct forestry research. I will add that I am delighted as a Representative from the Portland area of the State of Oregon to support this legislation by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maine, Representative CLIFFORD G. McINTIRE, from the State of Maine which also contains a city by the same name. The gentleman from Maine, Representative McINTIRE, and I sit on opposite sides of the political aisle and live on opposite coasts of our great country, but we are joined together in support of this bill.

I have received telegrams and letters supporting this legislation from private and public groups in my home State. The director of a very fine forest and agricultural research unit at Oregon State University, Mr. F. E. Price, wholeheartedly endorses the bill. The measure has the support of the Forest Service, the land-grant colleges and the private lumber industry. I understand that not a single opposing witness appeared during hearings on the bill.

Existing programs, such as the Hatch program, do not provide sufficient funds for a forestry research. The bill before us today will strengthen and supplement existing programs. The legislation would stimulate both forestry schools and graduate work in the field. I commend H.R. 12688 for passage, Mr. Speaker.

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, for his action in bringing three bills relative to our forest program to the floor today. I know the people of Idaho are grateful to the distinguished chairman and are appreciative of his deep understanding of the problems relative to our forest resources. Idaho ranks second only to Alaska in national forest acreage and that is why every bill affecting forests becomes of special concern to the people there.

The three bills on which the Members will vote today involve cooperative forestry research—H.R. 12688; a forest survey authorization—S. 3064; and an amendment to the Cooperative Forest Management Act—H.R. 9728. I will take them up in that order.

The purpose of the research measure is to specifically establish research in forestry as a definite part of the agricultural research programs now being cooperatively carried out by the Agriculture Department, the land-grant colleges, and their experiment stations and other State-supported educational institutions.

This program as it now stands is on a rather modest scale and it must be broadened considerably if it is to have any kind of meaningful impact on the future.

Research may, indeed, be the key to helping the depressed lumber industry in the Northwest by developing new wood products in the laboratory. I know that this area holds exciting promise for the future in terms of finding yet undreamed-of uses for the byproducts of our forests. These studies are being carried out in the Gem State at the University of Idaho, along with other colleges and experimental stations, as well as by private industry.

This bill would enable Congress to specifically set aside appropriations for cooperative forestry research under the guidance of the Agriculture Department. These funds would then be made available to the States on a matching basis, and would be used to widen this research and bolster the programs which now might be underway in the various States.

The second bill to which I wish to address myself is the forest survey authorization.

This measure would increase from \$1.5 to \$2.5 million the amount authorized to be appropriated annually to keep the timber and forest products survey current. This survey has been undertaken annually since the Congress first initiated the program back in 1928. The data gathered in the survey is the only comprehensive source of basic information on this most important natural resource.

The Congress, from time to time, has increased these authorizations as the need has arisen. The present cost ceiling on this survey program was established in 1949 and costs since then have risen by more than 50 percent.

In addition there is an increasing need for more extensive inventories of our forest and timber resources. What with cuttings, fire losses, and so on, these resources are in a constant state of flux and it is imperative for the various policymaking public agencies to have up-to-date information regarding the production and uses of timber.

I would therefore urge enactment of the bill so that the survey could be effectively continued, with allowance for increases to be made as the demand arises. The production, manufacture, and use of timber products today generates an estimated \$20 billion of gross national product annually.

The third bill—and I am happy to see so many forest bills on the floor in a single day, and believe me this is a rare pleasure—would amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

This measure would authorize an increase from \$2.5 to \$5 million in appropriations for Federal participation in the act. Under this program, technical assistance is made available to small forest and woodland owners, of which there are many in Idaho.

It is a fact, for example, that three-fourths of the 435 million acres of State and private forests in this country are held by nearly 4.5 million small woodland owners. An estimated 3.5 million of these are farmers with an average of 49 acres per farm. These small owners hold the "woodpile" of tomorrow in their hands. The technical assistance is

needed in order to enrich these areas, which are often poorly managed and neglected, in order to bring them up to a more productive level.

This program is important because it is the only one of its kind. It is geared to help the owner of a small chunk of timberland. Added up, these small chunks are a sizable resource which the Nation will need in the years ahead.

State and private sources have been making increasing expenditures for these small timber farmers with each passing year. The bill officially recognizes that trend and then sets out to nourish the program with a small increase in Federal funds. These funds will be expended on a 50-50 matching basis with the States taking part in the program.

This, and the other two measures I have discussed, should be passed, for they are important to the people and the future of our country.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks in the Record on the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 12683 as amended?

The question was taken, and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREST SURVEY AUTHORIZATION

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3064) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 669, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h), is hereby amended by striking out "\$1,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama explain the purpose of this legislation?

Mr. GRANT. This is indeed a very short bill. It simply amends the present act, directing a national survey of forest resources. At the present time there is an authorization of appropriation of \$1,500,000. The pending bill would increase that sum to \$2,500,000.

There was no objection when the bill was reported out by the full committee. It has the approval of the Department

of Agriculture and all the allied timber and forest industries.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3064, as amended?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE COOPERATIVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 9728) to amend the Cooperative Forest Management Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Cooperative Forest Management Act (64 Stat. 473; 16 U.S.C. 568c, 658d) is amended by striking out of the first sentence of section 2 thereof "\$2,500,000" and inserting "\$5,000,000".

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I think it should be pointed out that this is a bill for the small forest and woodland owners. I think it is important to note that three-fourths of the 435 million acres of State and private forest lands in the United States are held by nearly 4.5 million small woodland owners. Of these, 3.5 million are farmers with an average of 49 acres per farm. One-half of all the privately owned commercial forest land is in private ownership. It is these small holdings which comprise the "woodpile" of tomorrow and where technical assistance is badly needed to make poorly managed areas more productive.

This is the only forestry program designed specifically to assist these small timberland ownerships on which the Nation must rely for an important part of its future timber products.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa is correct. I think this is much-needed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT] and the Subcommittee on Forests of the Committee on Agriculture for their favorable report on the bill amending the Cooperative Forest Management Act. I have been interested in this farm forestry cooperation between our U.S. Forest Service and the State forest services since it began in 1937. And I am proud that I do not stand alone in this, one of our most popular forestry activities. In fact, many of us who have been

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued Sept. 13, 1962
For actions of Sept. 12, 1962
87th-2d, No. 164

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report bills to increase number of new counties eligible for crop insurance, further restrict interstate movement of diseased livestock and poultry, increase limitation on FHA loans, extend time for leasing tobacco allotments, facilitate work of Forest Service, facilitate USDA administrative operations, and provide cooperation with States in administration of agricultural laws. Conferees granted permission to file conference report on USDA appropriation bill by midnight, Sept. 12. Senate passed bills to: Increase authorization for Cooperative Forest Management Act. Provide for cooperation with States in administration of agricultural laws. Senate concurred in House amendment to bill to expand survey of forest resources. Sen. Morse discussed recent criticisms of administration of national forests.

HOUSE

- FARM PROGRAM.** The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees continued, in executive session, to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12391, proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, and reached tentative agreement thereon, and will meet again on Friday, September 14."
p. D834
- APPROPRIATIONS.** The conferees were granted until midnight Wed., to file a conference report on H. R. 12648, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1963.
p. 18127
Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12870, the military construction appropriation bill (H. Rept. 2356). pp. 18173-6, 18178
The Appropriations Committee was granted permission to report the foreign aid appropriation bill on Tues., Sept. 18, and bring it to the floor on Thurs., Sept. 20. p. 18132

3. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2859, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year; S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry; H. R. 11111, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa; H. R. 12434 (amended), omnibus bill to facilitate the work of the Forest Service; H. R. 12653 (amended), to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 in order to increase the limitation on the amount of loans which may be insured under subtitle A of such Act; H. R. 12855 (amended), relating to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments; H. R. 12811 (amended), omnibus bill to facilitate the work of the Department of Agriculture; H. R. 12802, to provide further for cooperation with States in administration and enforcement of certain Federal laws; and S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program. The Committee passed over without prejudice S. 3517, earmark Sec. 32 funds to establish and carry out a program to promote the flow of domestically produced lumber in commerce; and S. 2121, to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam; and voted to accept Senate amendments to H. R. 8520, to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wetlands. p. D833
4. ROADS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 137, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, in cooperation with Alaska, to undertake studies and surveys relative to a highway construction program for Alaska. p. D834
5. MONOPOLIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 636, the proposed Quality Stabilization Act (H. Rept. 2352). p. 18178
6. LOBBYING. Received from the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate the quarterly reports pursuant to the Regulation of Lobbying Act. pp. 18180-211

SENATE

7. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 9728, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated to carry out the Cooperative Forest Management Act from \$2.5 million to \$5 million. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 18071-2
Passed without amendment S. 3589, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire certain lands in Wright County, Minn., and exchange them with Minn. for State-owned lands in the Superior National Forest. p. 18072
Concurred in the House amendment to S. 3064, to increase the authorization for the national survey of forest resources from \$1.5 to \$2.5 million annually. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 18073
Passed with amendment S. 3335, to revise the boundaries of the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, Mont., including the transfer of land from the Beaverhead National Forest to the Monument. p. 18073
Sen. Morse discussed recent criticism of the administration of the national forests and stated that "Secretary Freeman is now addressing himself to this problem" and that "These times require a reassessment of procedures, a reanalysis of attitudes, the communication of ideas, but most of all an improvement in performance." pp. 18106-7

containing 14,245.2 acres, more or less, and being the total remaining acreage of the original 20,566 acres above mentioned now owned by the United States Government.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed \$3,480,000, subject, however, to the provisions of section 4 below. All appropriations so made shall be available until expended.

SEC. 4. Before any of the funds authorized by section 3 shall be appropriated, there shall have been entered into between the United States and the State of Maryland a contract whereby the United States agrees to convey and the State of Maryland to accept the land identified in section 2 of this measure and the fixed improvements thereon, at such time as the replacement facilities become available, at which time the State of Maryland will pay to the United States the fair market value for the fixed improvements thereon, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such fair market value to be determined as of the effective date of the subject contract.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3335) to redesignate the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, to revise the boundaries thereof, and for other purposes which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 3, line 5, after the word "appropriated," to strike out "such sums as are necessary" and insert "no more than \$20,000"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, established by Executive Order Numbered 1216 of June 23, 1910, and enlarged by Proclamation Numbered 2339 of June 29, 1939, is hereby redesignated as the Big Hole National Battlefield.

SEC. 2. In order to preserve historic features and sites associated with the Battle of the Big Hole and to facilitate their administration and interpretation, the boundaries of the Big Hole National Battlefield are hereby revised to include the following described lands:

MONTANA PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Township 2 south, range 17 west: section 13, southwest quarter southeast quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; section 23, east half northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 24, west half east half, north half southwest quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, east half southwest quarter southwest quarter; section 25, those portions of the northeast quarter northwest quarter and the northwest quarter northeast quarter lying north of the north right-of-way line of relocated Montana State Route 43; consisting of approximately 466 acres.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior may acquire by donation, purchase, exchange, or otherwise, lands and interests in lands within the area described in section 2 of this Act.

(b) Any lands described in section 2 of this Act that are a part of the Beaverhead

National Forest when this Act takes effect are hereby excluded from the forest and added to the Big Hole National Battlefield.

(c) Lands included in the Big Hole National Battlefield pursuant to this Act shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-3), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated no more than \$20,000 to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 2024), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was reported the bill (S. 3335) to redesignate the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, to revise the boundaries thereof, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommended that the bill as amended do pass.

BACKGROUND

During the retreat of the Nez Perce Indians in the summer of 1877 from Idaho to the Canadian border, the Indian camp at Big Hole River was attacked by Federal forces. The Indians forced the Army to retreat to the 200-acre location which is now Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, which was reserved for "military purposes" in 1910. It was given national monument status in 1939.

S. 3335 proposes the addition of 446 acres to the tract, including 160 acres from the Beaverhead National Forest and 306 acres of land to be acquired from private owners. The additions will include the site of the Nez Perce Indian encampment, where the first and most important phase of the battle took place; the Twin Trees from which an Indian sharpshooter punished the retreating troops; and the Army's howitzer pit, which was outflanked and captured by the Nez Perce warriors.

The area would be renamed "Big Hole National Battlefield" in keeping with the policy of the National Park Service's offer to give uniform titles, which best reflect the nature of the individual areas, to units under its jurisdiction.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, that concludes the call of the calendar.

AMENDMENT OF WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7283) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for certain World War II losses.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Will the Chair inform the Senate what the pending business is?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] for himself and other Senators.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a

message from the House of Representatives on S. 3064.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3064) to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources, which was, in line 4, strike out "669," and insert "699,".

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a clerical error was made in the bill when it was passed by the Senate under date of August 6. The change has been made by the House. I have consulted with the leadership on both sides of the aisle, and there is no objection to my bringing up the measure now. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

USE OR MISUSE OF EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "Use or Misuse of Executive Privilege," which was published on September 9 in the Des Moines Register. The article was written by Herbert Kelly; and in it he discusses the recent book, entitled "Washington Cover-Up," written by the distinguished reporter Clark R. Mollenhoff, of the Des Moines Register Washington staff.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Des Moines Register, Sept. 9, 1962]

USE OR MISUSE OF EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE

(By Herbert Kelly)

"Washington Cover-Up," by Clark R. Mollenhoff, Doubleday & Co., Inc.

In 1954, President Eisenhower invoked the doctrine of executive privilege to withhold information from a congressional committee which was investigating the loyalty-security program in the Defense Department.

The Eisenhower administration was trying at that time to curb the irresponsible activities of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, who was smearing Army and Defense Department officials with reckless abandon.

The curbing of Senator McCarthy was welcomed by most of the press and the public and by a majority of his colleagues in Congress. Hence there was a tendency to accept without critical questioning the Eisenhower administration's contention that it had a right to forbid executive department officials to testify about a meeting in the Justice Department at which the strategy for combating Senator McCarthy was discussed.

THE LETTER FROM IKE

A letter from President Eisenhower was put in the record which maintained that the President has the authority to "withhold information whenever he found that

what was sought was confidential or its disclosure would be incompatible with the public interest or jeopardize the safety of the Nation."

One of the few Washington newspapermen who were disturbed by what they regarded as a sweeping assumption of executive power to withhold information was Clark Mollenhoff, a crusader against secrecy in Government ever since he started his newspaper career as a reporter for the Des Moines Register in 1941.

Mollenhoff, a member of the Washington Bureau of the Register and the Tribune since 1951, pointed out that the Teapot Dome scandals of the Harding administration and the tax scandals of the Truman administration could have been hidden forever, if executive privilege was as broad as claimed by the Eisenhower administration.

The warnings voiced by Mollenhoff and a few others received little attention.

ARBITRARY USE OF POWER

In "Washington Cover-up" Mollenhoff documents incident after incident to show how the increasing application of the "executive privilege" doctrine led to indefensible attempts to withhold information. Examples include:

The Dixon-Yates contract, under which a private utility would have furnished replacement power in the TVA area. The contract was later revoked and found illegal because of a conflict of interest by a Government consultant who helped work out the plan.

The Wolf Ladejinsky case, in which Ladejinsky was unjustly called a security risk by Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson.

An investigation of Government controls over shipments of strategic materials to Communist countries. Executive privilege was invoked against disclosing a list of strategic materials—but an almost identical list was openly published by Britain.

The investigation of regulatory agencies, which revealed the activities of Bernard Goldfine and ultimately led to the resignation of Sherman Adams as an adviser to President Eisenhower.

Denial of information about foreign aid spending programs not only to congressional committees but also to the General Accounting Office, established by Congress to check on spending of all executive departments and agencies. This made it more difficult for Congress to point up mismanagement and some outright corruption in foreign aid programs in Laos and Peru.

Mollenhoff does not plead for special right of access to Government information for newspapers. His quarrel is with a doctrine that would permit a President to decide himself in an arbitrary way (and even delegate this authority to subordinates) what he'll keep secret.

His greatest concern is the use of executive privilege to withhold information from Congress. "The right of the public and the press to Government information," he says, "is for the most part contingent upon the power of Congress to obtain documents and testimony from the executive branch."

Mollenhoff thinks President Eisenhower never really understood the secrecy problem in his administration and the dangers that existed in invoking the executive privilege doctrine at the behest of his subordinates.

He withholds judgment on the Kennedy administration. Mollenhoff points out that the Kennedy administration got off to a wobbly start, so far as secrecy is concerned, when Secretary of State Dean Rusk ordered information about aid programs withheld from a congressional committee. Rusk later was overruled by the President.

President Kennedy did invoke the claim of executive privilege at the request of Defense Secretary Robert McNamara in the Senate hearing on "muzzling" of military officers. With this backing, McNamara refused to identify the censors of specific

speeches by high military officers. Mollenhoff thinks Kennedy's letter to McNamara made an "ill-defined claim" that the national interest was at stake.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CURE

Mollenhoff's recommendations for a permanent cure to the problem of excessive secrecy by the executive branch of the Federal Government are:

"All officials except the President should be obligated to explain all their actions to Congress and the General Accounting Office, unless specific laws are passed for withholding information.

"Congress should enact special laws to cover the specific areas in which withholding of records is deemed necessary to the public good.

"Congress should provide stiff criminal penalties for use against Government officials who withhold information from properly authorized committees of Congress or the GAO.

"The Congress should establish an effective means for systematic review of papers carrying national security classifications of 'confidential,' 'secret,' or 'top secret.' Or the President could establish a small committee to spot-check, review, and challenge questionable use of national security classifications."

SAFEGUARDS NEEDED

It would be difficult to enact legislation of the kind Mollenhoff proposes because it might be construed as a slap at whoever happened to be President at the time such legislation was considered.

However, any thoughtful student of government who reads Mollenhoff's book will surely conclude that some action should be taken to provide safeguards against arbitrary secrecy by the executive branch of the Federal Government.

JOANNIS DOUNIS

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1966, Senate bill 3297.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3297) for the relief of Joannis Dounis.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, this bill was reported on September 7, 1962. It would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of September 15, 1951. Rather obviously, residence should be granted from the date of enactment. Therefore I send to the desk an amendment to accomplish this purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "September 15, 1951," and insert in lieu thereof "the date of the enactment of this Act."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3297) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Joannis Dounis shall be held

and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 2005), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Joannis Dounis as of September 15, 1951, the date he first entered the United States. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 35-year-old native and citizen of Albania who presently resides in Washington, D.C., where he is part owner of a restaurant. He fled from Communist Albania in 1945 to Corfu, Greece, and resided in a refugee camp until 1948 when he went to Italy. He resided there until 1950 when IRO arranged for his admission into Canada as an immigrant. He entered the United States on September 15, 1951, at Niagara Falls without inspection and has resided here since that time. He was denied relief under section 15 of Public Law 85-316.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 20, 1962, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,

Washington, D.C., July 20, 1962.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND, Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 3297) for the relief of Joannis Dounis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D.C., Office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of September 15, 1951, upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. September 15, 1951, is the date the beneficiary entered the United States without inspection.

It is noted the bill would, in addition, immediately provide the beneficiary with sufficient residence for naturalization eligibility.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Albania.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND F. FARRELL,
Commissioner.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.



Public Law 87-685
87th Congress, S. 3064
September 25, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 579.

To amend section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of section 9 of the Act of May 22, 1928, as amended (45 Stat. 699, 702; 16 U.S.C. 581h), is hereby amended by striking out "\$1,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,500,000". 63 Stat. 271.

Approved September 25, 1962.

